

3222L
1914/15

ALBANY LAW SCHOOL



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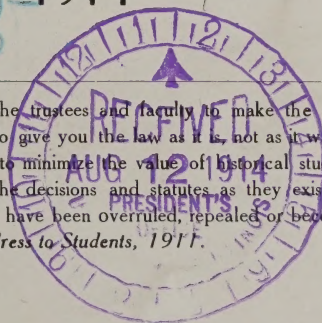
ANNUAL

CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION

1914 - 15

1913-1914

"It is the fixed policy of the trustees and faculty to make the course thoroughly modern and practical. We aim to give you the law as it is, not as it was or as we think it should be; not intending thereby to minimize the value of historical study and investigation but to emphasize the study of the decisions and statutes as they exist to-day, without giving undue weight to those which have been overruled, repealed or become obsolete."—*President Amasa J. Parker's Address to Students, 1911.*





“The young men who come annually from the law schools to recruit our ranks are better equipped and qualified — far more than ever we were — to enter upon the arduous and responsible duties that await them.”— *Joseph H. Choate.*

“The American Law Schools have convinced the profession that they do teach law in an efficient way, in a way which makes the man not only a better instructed lawyer, but a better practical lawyer.”— *Sir Frederick Pollock.*

“There is as much need of public schools for the law as for any other science; there is more, for the greater the science, the greater the need. Above all others this science so vast, so comprehensive, so complicated and varied in its details, needs to be studied with all the aid which universities, professors and libraries can furnish.”— *David Dudley Field.*

“The youth who, quitting school, has been initiated at once into the perplexities of the law as practiced in the most respectable attorney’s office, or immersed amidst its more refined technicalities in the chambers of an eminent pleader, will acquire an earlier aptitude in some points of practical routine and *pigeon-hole knowledge*; but, unless gifted with some rare felicity of nature, will be less prepared for the systematic acquisition of legal learning than he whose mind has been restrained and braced amidst academical studies. It is, indeed, of the greatest importance that he should look abroad upon humanity from a seat of learning, before he enters on a pursuit which will be to him either a science or a puzzle, as he is prepared to trace its details from its principles, or compelled to master them for immediate use, and to retain them by the painful and harassing process of unrefreshed and almost artificial memory.”— *Sergeant T. Noon Talfourd.*



THE FOUNDERS

The Albany Law School was founded in 1851 by Ira Harris, LL. D., Amasa J. Parker, LL. D., and Amos Dean, LL. D. To perpetuate in a lasting manner what the three founders did for the legal profession, memorial tablets to the memory of each, and in recognition of the services of each, have been erected on the walls in the Library at the school building. On the left is the Harris tablet, in the center the Parker tablet, and on the right the Dean tablet. The three tablets are capped by facial likenesses, and are inscribed as follows. The translations in English, of course, do not appear on the tablets:

“Ubique Patriam Reminisci.”

(Everywhere Remember Our Country.)

IRA HARRIS, LL. D.

Graduated at Union College, Class 1824.

Born May 31, 1802.

Died December 2, 1875.

One of the Founders of the Albany Law School, 1851.

“Fideli Certa Merces.”

(To the Faithful Reward is Certain.)

AMASA J. PARKER, LL. D.,

Graduated at Union College, Class 1825.

Born June 2, 1807.

Died May 13, 1890.

One of the Founders of the Albany Law School, 1851.

“Virtuti Maenia Cedant.”

(The Castles Yield to Valor.)

AMOS DEAN, LL. D.,

Graduated at Union College, Class 1826.

Born January 16, 1803.

Died January 26, 1868.

One of the Founders of the Albany Law School, 1851.

The subject of the annual address at the opening of the school year in September, 1911, by President Parker of the Board of Trustees, was the relation borne by the famous Litchfield Law School to the Law School of to-day, with especial reference to its influence upon the founding of the Albany Law School. That school was founded in 1784 and closed in 1833, having been in existence fifty years. It was said of the Litchfield Law School that previous to its organization "it is not known whether in this country or anywhere except at the Inns Court at Westminster a school for the training of lawyers had been attempted." In fact it is understood to have been the first attempt to teach law in this country. Of its relation to the Albany Law School President Parker said: "There was an interval of seventeen years between the closing of the Litchfield Law School and the opening of the Albany Law School in 1851.

There existed throughout this country strong prejudices against any other line of study of the law than in a law office. This condition of affairs was fully appreciated by the three founders of this school as well as by its Board of Trustees, and from the first they recognized that a course of lectures at that period should be completed within a year, and in fact that the whole scheme was problematical and an innovation. However, they were determined to take the step and make it a complete success and they accomplished their object.

The youngest of the three founders was born in Litchfield County, Conn., in 1807, within about six miles of the village of Litchfield, and before moving in this State was well acquainted with the Litchfield Law School, its curriculum and its distinguished preceptors.

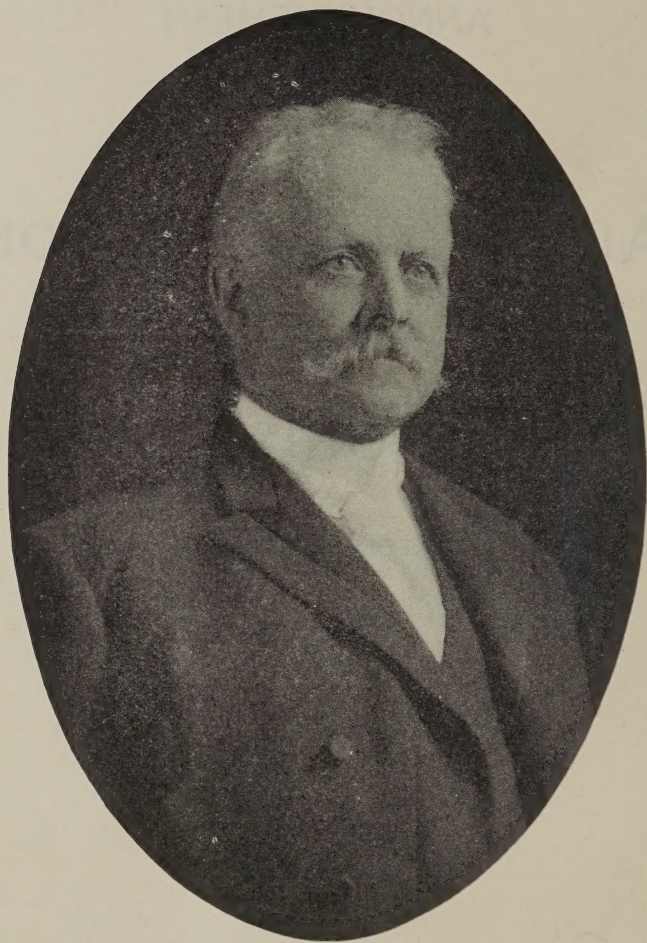
Besides his uncle and first law partner for sixteen years was a graduate of that school, and both were always interested in educational subjects. For these reasons it is clear that our three founders were accurately informed of what had been accomplished by the only other law school which had preceded our own and the curriculum which was established by them, was based almost precisely upon the lines theretofore followed by the Litchfield Law School."

ANNOUNCEMENT
OF THE
ALBANY LAW SCHOOL
LAW DEPARTMENT OF
UNION UNIVERSITY

SIXTY-FOURTH YEAR

1914-15

ALBANY, N. Y.
1914



AMASA J. PARKER, LL. D.,
President of the Board of Trustees, Law Department, Union University.

OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY

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DAVID J. HILL, LL. D., 1902

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RT. REV. WILLIAM CROSWELL DOANE, D. D., LL. D., 1904

REV. CHARLES CUTHBERT HALL, D. D., LL. D., 1905

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HON. JOSEPH E. RANDELL, LL. D., 1907

HON. CHARLES E. HUGHES, LL. D., 1908

HON. JOSEPH H. CHOATE, LL. D., 1909

COUNT JOHANN HEINRICH VON BERNSTORFF, LL. D., 1910

HON. JAMES B. BRYCE, LL. D., 1911

WILLIAM MILLIGAN SLOANE, Ph. D., LL. D., 1912

REV. L. CLARK SEELYE, D. D., LL. D., 1913.

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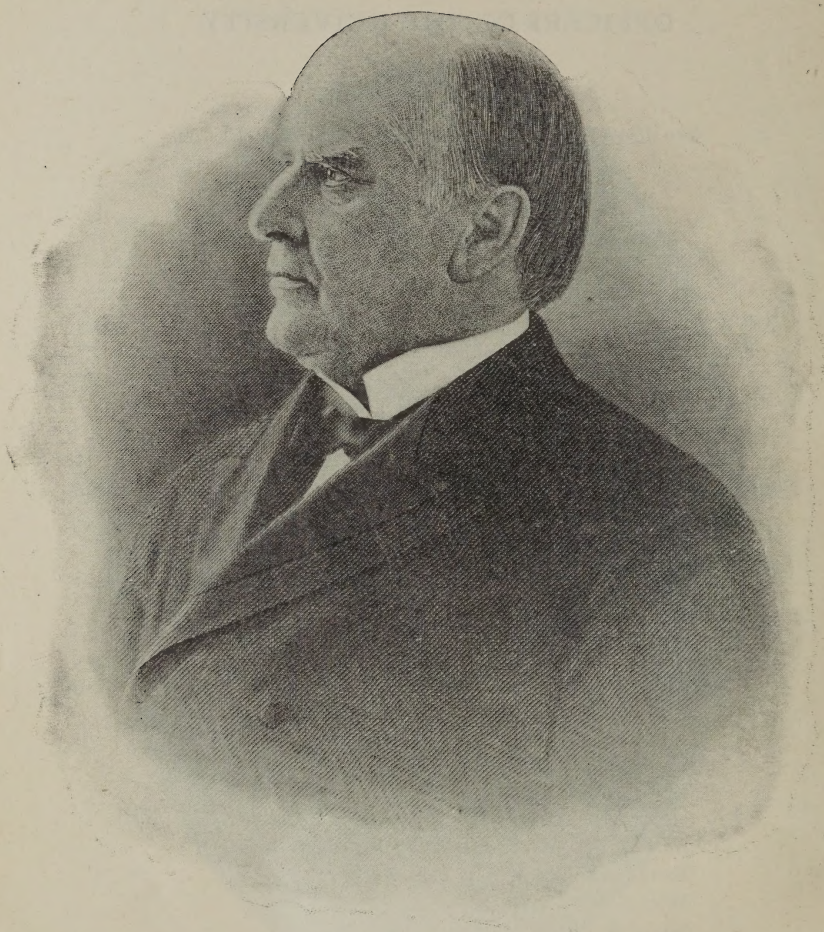
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EDGAR S. BARNEY, Sc. D.,

FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS, LL. D.,

ALONZO P. STRONG, A. B.,

COURTLAND V. ANABLE,



William McViney

Albany Law School, Class of 1867.

EXECUTIVE MANSION.
WASHINGTON.

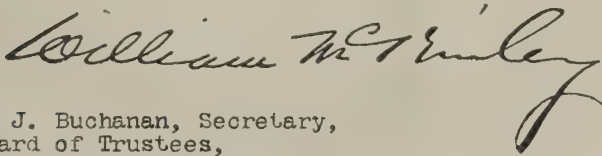
June 14, 1901.

My dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, informing me that the Albany Law School upon its fiftieth anniversary, May 29th last, conferred upon me the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Please accept for yourself and convey to the other officials of the School an assurance of my cordial appreciation of the honor and of the kindly message of greeting.

Very sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "William McKinley". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping "M" and a long, trailing flourish at the end.

Charles J. Buchanan, Secretary,
Board of Trustees,
Albany Law School,
Albany, N. Y.

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JAMES F. TRACEY.



David J. Brewer

Late Justice, U. S. Supreme Court.
Class of 1858.

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CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY.

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Current Law, Trusts and Trustees.

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Insurance.

HON. ALDEN CHESTER,
The Federal Judicial System.

HON. WILLIAM P. RUDD,
Medical Jurisprudence.

LEWIS R. PARKER,
Bailments, Bills and Notes, Guaranty and Suretyship, Constitutional
Law, Municipal Corporations.

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Law of Persons and Property, Domestic Relations, Partnership, Liens.

FRANK WHITE, A. M.,
Corporations.

GEORGE LAWYER,
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FRANK B. GILBERT,
Real Property, Statutes and Statutory Construction.

JACOB C. E. SCOTT,
Criminal Law.

FREDERICK W. CAMERON,
Patent Laws, Trade Marks and Copyrights.

CHARLES J. HERRICK,
Civil Law, International Law and Conflict of Laws.

FREDERICK D. COLSON,
Books and Their Uses.

JOHN C. WATSON,
Registrar,
Torts, Injuries to Property Rights.



GENERAL THOMAS H. HUBBARD,
Founder of the Hubbard Course on Legal Ethics
Class of 1861.

CALENDAR

FIRST SEMESTER.

1914.

- September 22. Registration of students.
Tuition due.
- September 23. Scholastic year begins.
- October 30. (Noon.) Election recess begins.
- November 4. Lectures resumed.
- November 25. (Noon.) Thanksgiving vacation begins.
- December 1. Lectures resumed.
- December 23. (Noon.) Holiday vacation begins.

1915.

- January 5. Lectures resumed.
- January 28, 29. Examinations.
- January 29. McKinley Day. No recess.

SECOND SEMESTER.

- February 1. Semester begins.
Registration of students.
Payment of tuition.
- February 22. Washington's Birthday.
- March 31. (Noon.) Easter Recess begins.
- April 6. Lectures resumed.
- May 30. Memorial Day.
- June 3, 4. Examinations.
- June 9. Commencement.

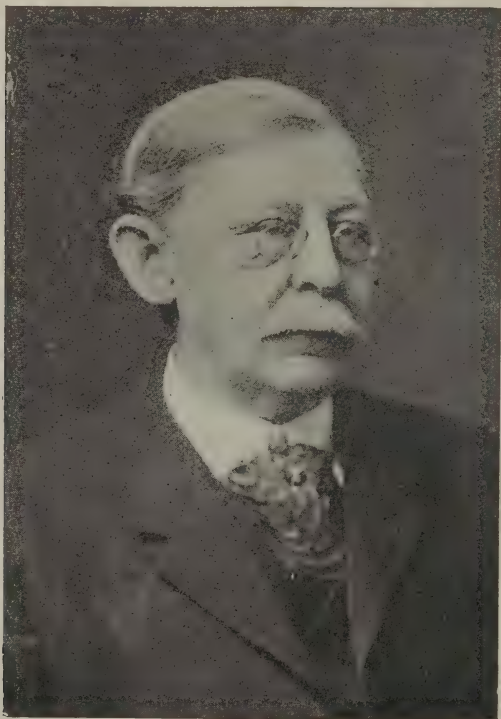


HON. IRVING G. VANN, LL. D.,
Class of 1865.
Insurance.

PROSPECTUS

1914-1915

The Albany Law School was organized in 1851 by Amos Dean, Amasa J. Parker and Ira Harris, who for many years constituted its faculty. Amos Dean, the head of the faculty,

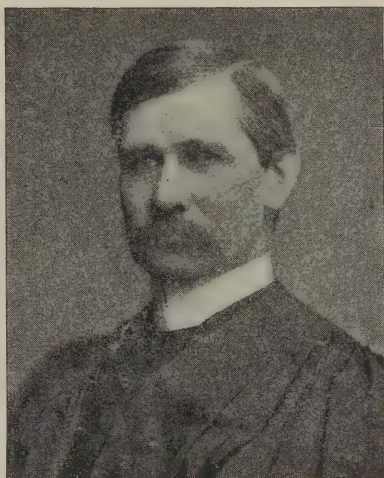


J. NEWTON FIERO, LL. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

was a well-known writer and successful instructor. Judge Harris and Judge Parker were Justices of the Supreme Court. Judge Harris afterward became a member of the United

States Senate, while Judge Parker was for many years after retiring from the Bench, one of the most eminent practitioners at and ranked very high among the leaders of the Bar in the State.

The School became part of Union University in 1873, and celebrated its fiftieth anniversary in 1901. It numbers among the names of its graduates the late President William McKinley, the late Justice David J. Brewer, Judge Alton B. Parker and Judge Irving G. Vann.



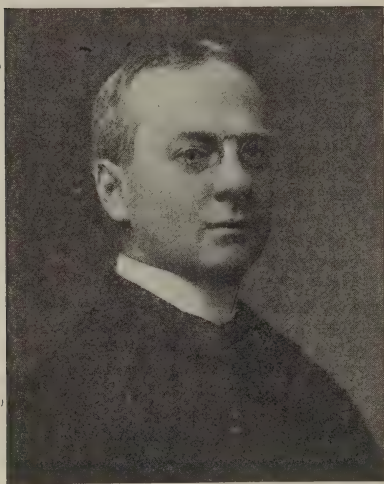
JUDGE CHESTER,
The Federal Judicial System.

With the close of the scholastic year, 1911, in June, it com-

pleted the fourteenth year since the adoption of the requirement for two years' attendance from candidates for the degree of LL. B.; having retained meanwhile many of the characteristic features theretofore embodied in the course of study for a single year, which was so successfully carried on up to 1898. The abundant success of the two-year course is indicated by these facts: First, the largely increased attendance; second, the results of its work as tested by the success of its students in passing the examinations for the Bar; third, in the facility with which its graduates have either built up a desirable practice or been able to form advantageous business connections. These considerations served as an additional reason for requiring a still further term of study.

THREE-YEAR COURSE OF STUDY

The Court of Appeals, by a revision of the rules relative to admission to the Bar, provided that no student entering on the study of the law on and after July 1st, 1911, shall be admitted to the Bar examination unless after four years of



JACOB C. E. SCOTT,
Criminal Law.

study, except in case of graduates of a college, who may be admitted after three years of study.

The adoption of this rule made it possible for the Albany Law School to take action in line with the modern educational demand for a longer period of study for graduation than the term of two years, which was adopted in 1898. The Board of Trustees immediately upon the promulgation of the rules

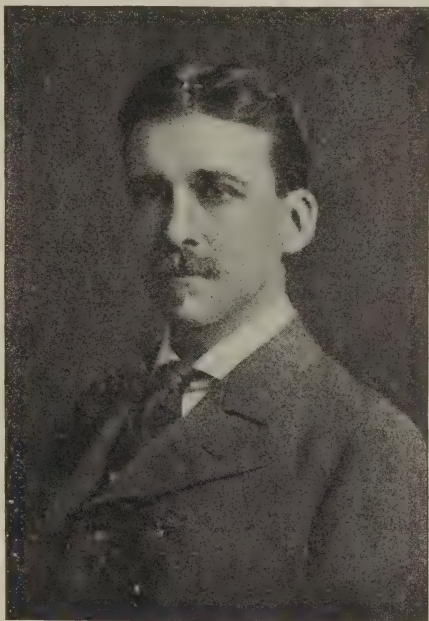
adopted a resolution requiring a three-year course of study leading to the degree of LL. B., and, upon the recommendation of the faculty, adopted a course of study covering that period. This course was entered upon at the commencement of the school year, September 19th, 1911, and necessarily required changes in the curriculum to adapt it to the more extended term of study.

This result has been brought about, *First*, by adding to the course subjects such as Civil Law, Conflict of Laws, International Law and Medical Jurisprudence, Statutes and Statutory Construction, development of the law and current law, which it was impossible to cover during two

years, and in enlarging the course upon other topics already treated, such as Constitutional Law, Patent Law, and Municipal Law, to which sufficient time could not heretofore be given. *Second*, by increasing by substantially one-third the number of lectures upon those topics which are absolutely necessary to the student and lawyer both as the groundwork for his future study and investigation in actual practice and as actual knowledge to be appropriated and used for the benefit of his prospective clients. The theory of the school and its practice will be as heretofore to teach the student not only the origin and development of the law but to give him an actual working knowledge of the law and practice in the State of New York.

To this end the entire work of the school is compulsory and must be taken by every student who is a candidate for a degree and its *full equivalent* must be taken by every student who receives a certificate for time spent at the school.

There are no elective courses for students who are candidates for a degree.

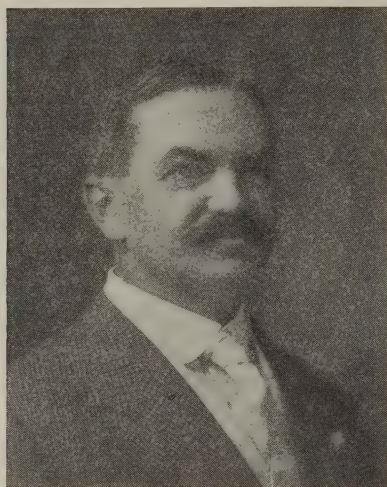


FLETCHER W. BATTERSHALL,
Law of Person and Property, Do-
mestic Relations and Liens.

NECESSITY FOR LAW SCHOOL TRAINING

"The one good and useful element in the old system has almost wholly disappeared. In general, under existing conditions, the student in the law office copies nothing and sees nothing. The stenographer and the typewriter have monopolized what was his work. The flying symbols and click of the keys have distanced the slow travel of his pen, and he sits outside of the business tide ebbing and flowing around him like some solitary on the sands, tired of the book that has grown dull."

—*Judge Francis M. Finch, address before State Bar Association.*



FREDERICK W. CAMERON,
Patent Laws, Trade Marks and Copyrights. law."—*Chancellor McClain.*

"The superiority of the law school instruction over the haphazard acquisition of fragmentary knowledge which is incident to office reading and the observation of the actual administration of the law, consists principally in the selection and methodical presentation of those topics which best qualify the student for afterward conquering, as occasion may demand, the learning of an infinite variety of subjects, which can never possibly come to his attention while pursuing his preliminary education in the

"It is only in the law school that the student has opportunity for systematic investigation under competent instruction into the origin, history, nature and application of the great body of principles which go to make up our common law and equity systems. It is in the law school only that he can receive adequate training in those powers of analysis and discrimination in dealing with legal problems which are indispensable to the intellectual equipment of the competent lawyer. The training of the law office, even under the more favorable conditions which obtained one or two generations ago, could not compare in this respect with the advantages afforded by the efficient

modern law school, and under modern conditions systematic training in legal principles in the law office is an impossibility."—*Dean Stone before Association American Law Schools, 1911.*

The Albany Law School, during its long and successful career, has, in common with other law schools, done much to demonstrate what was at one time deemed doubtful, but is now universally accepted, that a course at a law school is an almost necessary requisite to a successful professional career, and that in these days of large and flourishing schools no earnest student can afford to present himself for admission to the Bar without a preliminary course of academic professional training.

That a law school training is not only desirable, but substantially necessary, is established by repeated statements from the highest possible authority, namely, the State Board of Law



CHARLES J. HERRICK,
Civil Law, International Law and Conflict
of Laws.

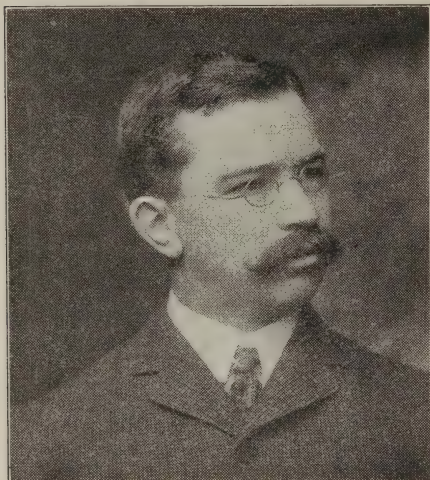
Examiners, the members of which are charged with the duty and responsibility of examining candidates for admission to the Bar, by appointment from the Court of Appeals. In a paper read before the State Bar Association, in which the subject was discussed at some length, Hon. Franklin M. Danaher, the Secretary of the Board, said:

"Observations show that under modern conditions existing in the profession, an education in law cannot be procured exclusively in a law office, and that those who have had the benefit of a law school training are better equipped to enter upon their career, and are more likely to succeed therein than those who come to the Bar through an office. * * *"

Mr. Danaher, on a subsequent occasion, said :

"We find that men who come from law schools are twice as well qualified nearly as those who apply from law offices."

"We are thoroughly impressed with the idea that individual success at the Bar can only be had by a thorough, systematic and scientific training taken by a diligent scholar at an approved law school, and we have been endeavoring to persuade the Judges in our Court of



FRANK B. GILBERT,
Real Property and Statutes.

Appeals to so amend the rules as to make it a *sine qua non* for application for admission to the Bar to show at least one, if not two, years of law school study."

Austin G. Fox, a former member of the Board, read a paper at Saratoga, before the Section on Legal Education of the American Bar Association, in the course of which he said :

"We will not add testimonies to prove the truth of the necessity

of regular, systematic, well-considered and directed training in a professional school for the future applicants for the honors and emoluments of the Bar, and its superiority over all other known methods of study. The subject has passed beyond the line of discussion and is now in the domain of established facts."

Mr. Goodelle, chairman of the Board, in the course of a conference of the Law Examiners from different States, said :

"The student has learned that it is the thorough drill and systematic study of the law school that he needs and desires to satisfactorily qualify himself in the law; and, compelled somewhat by a seeming necessity, coupled with such desire, the tendency is towards the law schools, and the growing appreciation of a law school course will, in my judgment, result, before many years, in the Court of Appeals requiring by its rules that some portion, at least, of a legal course of

study shall be had in a law school. * * * A young man who has not had the benefit of study in a law school makes comparatively a poor showing in our examinations."

In a circular letter the Law Examiners said:

"We will assume as well established the propositions that under modern conditions of typewriters and stenographers existing in law offices, independent of the want of time and ability on the part of the average lawyer to lay out and direct a course of law study, law clerks cannot obtain therein a proper education in law sufficient to put them on an equality at the beginning of their professional life with their better-equipped brethren, who have had the benefit of a carefully considered and scientifically developed course in a law school, nor sufficient for the demands to be made upon them when at the Bar, in advising or defending their clients. Our observations and experience as members of the Bar and of the State Board of Law Examiners of the State of New York established the proposition as a fact beyond argument, and we will not here produce the statistics from our records that make it certain. That is also the consensus of opinion among the Bar Examiners of many States."



LEWIS R. PARKER,
Bailments, Bills and Notes, Guaranty,
Suretyship, Constitutional Law and
Municipal Corporations.

In a paper presented by one of its members before the Section of Legal Education of the American Bar Association, at Saratoga Springs, published and distributed by the Board of Examiners, it is said:

"The Board is convinced from its abundant experience that law clerks are not as well equipped at the beginning of their practice and do not know as much law as the graduates of the schools. Its records show that out of every one hundred applying for examination for admission to the Bar, who have not had the benefit of a carefully considered and scientific course in a law school, twenty-two fail, and but twelve fail who have had law school training, and the probabilities of future professional success are about in the same proportion. * * *

At the semi-centennial of the School Hon. Alton B. Parker, on taking the chair as President-elect of the Alumni Association, said:

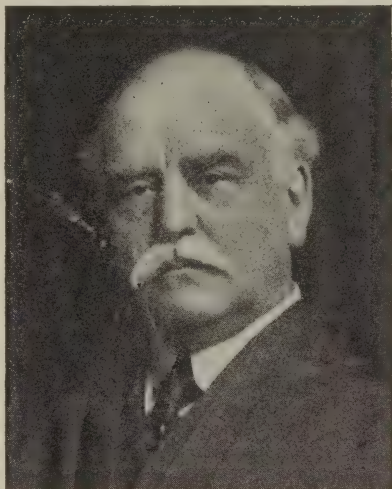
"I doubt if there can be found in this State a lawyer who will question the assertion that a student of the Law School has a very substantial advantage over the student of the law office in preparing for the serious work of the profession. If one can be found, then will I show you a man who has not examined with any care the records showing the percentage of failures in examination for the Bar of students of the law office as compared with that of the Law School, as well as a man who fails to appreciate the real difference between a thorough and systematic study of the principles of the law under the direction of skillful instructors and the uninstructed, and, therefore, at times, misdirected study of the law."

THE CHARACTER AND QUALITY OF THE SCHOOL WORK.

At a meeting of the Alumni Association Judge Vann, President of the Association, expressed the views of the alumni as to the present conditions and prospects of the School. After speaking of the position taken and maintained by the School from its foundation up to that time, Judge Vann said:

"So much for the past; what of the present? After some chances for practical observation, I venture the statement that the Albany Law School, in its palmiest and most successful days never did better work or turned out better lawyers than it does to-day. I take so little part myself in the course of instruction that I hope I may say without egotism that much more is required of the student who enters and much more is required of those who graduate, than ever before in the history of the School. The course has been extended and the standard has been raised. I call your attention to two tests as conclusive as any that can be made, except the great test of time, of the work that is now being done by this School. First, the examination papers show the exacting requirements before graduation is permitted. The thorough-

ness of the examination surprised me, and I think it would surprise all of you who are not familiar with the subject. I have studied with some care the printed questions, a large percentage of which all who graduate must answer with marks in high figures. They do not call for mere definitions, but for decisions of cases, real or assumed, involving a thorough knowledge of legal principles. The young men are required not only to state how the case should be decided, but to give their reasons in detail for the decision. I was not only astonished at the difficult nature of some of the questions, but I was mortified for I felt that I could not safely answer all of them myself without an opportunity to consult the authorities. That is one test, and I think you will unite with me in saying that it is thorough and satisfactory; but the other is none the less so. I am informed by one of the official Law Examiners that no law school in the State has a better record as to the qualifications of its students than the Albany Law School. This statement does not apply to a single year, but to all classes that have graduated since the present advanced system of law examinations has prevailed.



JUDGE RUDD,
Medical Jurisprudence.

The School meets this severe test and has met it successfully and triumphantly year after year. I might allude also with justice to the character and appearance of the students who are now going out from this School. For a few years past I have had the privilege of looking into their faces and I feel safe in saying that the young men whom the School is sending out to-day will be heard of in the future, and that the old graduates will be proud of them as their successors at the Bar. The School is in safe hands. Its efficient Dean, to whom we are all greatly indebted, combines exact scholarship with rare executive ability. An astonishing worker himself, he is supported by a corps of professors equally diligent and thorough. By their industry and devotion they inspire work in the students and help them and induce them to do their best."

NEW YORK LAW AND PRACTICE A SPECIALTY.

If it can be said that this School has a specialty in any direction, it lies in the fact that its teaching is of a practical character, along the lines of the statutory enactments and decisions of the Courts of our own State. Our statutes, such as those relating to Bills and Notes, Domestic Relations, Wills, Negligence and the like, form the basis of the lectures on these topics, and during the entire course the effort is to cite New York authorities in support of elementary principles, and to familiarize the student with the decisions of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals, with the double purpose of impressing upon the student mind the rules of law he must apply in his practice, and giving him the greatest possible amount of information about the working tools of the lawyer, *viz.*, the Statutes of the State and the volumes of the reports of decisions of our Courts.

In the field of practice this element is kept steadily in view by the lectures, based upon the Code, which are given by the Dean, who is the author of text-books upon Procedure under the Code, and has been active for many years in the movement for Code revision and condensation.

METHODS OF INSTRUCTION.

"The main function of teaching is to teach men how to think, to give them a grasp of principle, to put them on the right track, to give them a clue to the labyrinth, to inspire them with enthusiasm for the profession that they may work with a will, inspired by a lofty idea of the dignity of the profession of law, of its duties and responsibilities."
—*Lord Chief Justice Russell.*

A very wide difference of opinion exists among instructors as to the better method or methods of instruction in the law; each so-called system has its warm partisans and loyal adherents.

First, the "Dwight Method," matured and developed by one of the great teachers of the law, Theodore W. Dwight, in which the study of text-books and elementary works on legal topics

is the distinctive feature, reference being had to the decisions by way of illustration and amplification.

Second, the "Case System," by the study of leading cases for the purpose of giving the student an opportunity to follow the history and development of legal principles and of obtaining his knowledge of the law in the first instance by the study of the reported decisions of the higher Courts in this country and of England. This is also known as the "Harvard Method," having originated with Professor Langdell of the Harvard Law School.

Third, lectures by the instructors, the student either taking notes of the principles and cases cited or having placed in his hands a printed syllabus stating briefly the principles of the law relating to the topic under discussion with citations of authorities which are used for both illustration and study.

An examination and analysis of these various methods indicates that, except when either is carried to an extreme, there is by no means so wide a difference as would appear from the zeal and energy with which each has been supported and followed.

The experience of the Faculty of this School has led to the selection of so much from each system of instruction as seems most valuable in the class-room. A combination of the methods referred to is not possible as to every topic, but the lecture, the syllabus, the text-book and the opinions of the Courts of last resort are used so far as each seems most desirable and effective in connection with the topic under consideration. In this way the instructor is able to place before the student the group of principles collated in the elementary works, coupled with the study of cases which emphasize, illustrate and amplify those principles, accompanied and supplemented by explanation, suggestion and discussion of the subject.

The work of the student is tested by oral examination in the class-room, the preparation of brief papers on topics of importance and by written examinations.

CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES.

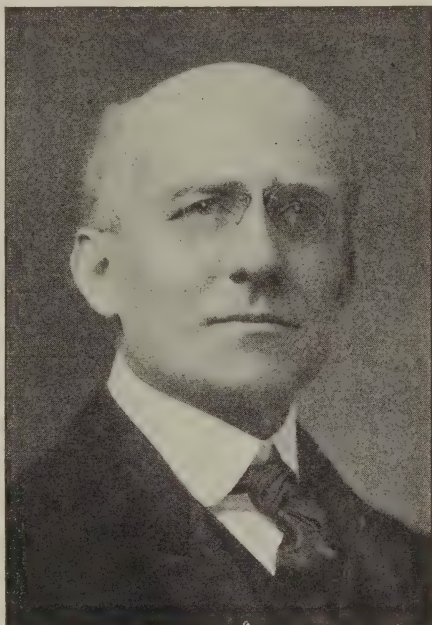
The Dean in addressing the Alumni at the annual meeting in June, 1911, said: "The measure of success which has attended the Albany Law School in recent years may be largely attributed to three factors. First, and most important, in the character of the student body, in that the students have been to a very great extent representatives of what Abraham Lincoln termed 'the plain people,' the men from the country and from the farm, who are earnest, active and energetic; who rely mainly upon their own resources, and who, in their struggle to obtain an education have been deprived of all advantitious aids, and devote themselves solely to the work in hand. This has been true of the school from its earliest days to the present time, and is one of its most marked characteristics and has resulted in the strong body of Alumni who take an active interest in the school, and so many of whom return each year to give us substantial encouragement by their presence.

The second factor is the method of teaching. This is not exclusively that of the Albany Law School, but is common to very many law schools throughout the country, although differing from that of the larger institutions, in that it undertakes to use the better portion of both the Dwight and Harvard methods, in connection with the old-fashioned lecture system. That is to say, the use of text-books, the study of cases, and the method of dictation to a limited extent, using a printed syllabus indicating the text-books and authorities for a given principle, and stimulating discussion in the class-room so as to bring out the examination of cases and the study of authorities.

The third characteristic feature of the school is the fact that the members of the Faculty are with the single exception of the Dean who recently retired from active practice after forty years' experience, either lawyers engaged in active practice, or

Judges serving terms upon the bench, thus enabling Faculty and students to keep in touch with the law as it is to-day, and more particularly with the law of the State of New York as laid down by its Courts.

The aim of the school is to educate men for practice at the Bar. It is not intended to neglect attention to culture or to the theory of the law but the paramount purpose of the Faculty is to inform men as to the existing law and the present practice in the courts, it being necessarily assumed that students bring to the school an adequate preparation not only as to actual knowledge of the required subjects but that they are acquainted with the best methods of study. Every effort is made to interest them in the literature of the law and the his-



GEORGE LAWYER,
Contracts, Personal Property, Bank-
ruptcy Sales and Damages.

torical basis for its rules, but the primary object is to state as clearly as may be and to impress upon the minds so far as possible the living practical side of the law as it is held and administered with a view to giving them the best possible preparation to benefit their clients and the Courts in its application to the affairs of every day life."

EXAMINATION FOR THE BAR AND STANDARD REQUIRED FOR GRADUATION.

Examinations in the work of the semester are held at the close of each scholastic half year, and no student will be allowed to continue his studies who does not maintain a satisfactory standard in attendance, deportment and study. (See Rule 3, p. 64.)

The standard for graduation is fixed at eighty per cent in order to insure a proficiency in study which shall not only enable the student to pass the examination for the Bar, but also prepare him for the work of the profession. The Trustees and Faculty are clearly of the opinion that while the high standard may provoke criticism, it is abundantly justified, first, by the relatively small percentage of failures on Bar examinations by graduates of the School. An examination of the records of the Bar Examiners from 1895 indicates, first, that this School has had a larger percentage of its graduates admitted on their first application than any school in this or any State. Second, it is clear that if a student is to fail in his work, that fact should be learned as early as may be in his course of study, and before completing it and submitting himself to the mortification of an unsuccessful attempt to be admitted to practice. This is so from both a moral and financial standpoint, and in the interest alike of the student, the profession and the public. Third, the necessity for thorough training is emphasized by the large number of men who enter on study of the law and the competition necessarily arising—resulting in the survival of the fittest. Not only should this natural selection begin before admission to the Bar, but those who enter the profession should be well grounded in legal principles and have some knowledge of the methods of procedure in order that they may sustain their obligations to their clients and the Court. Fourth, the success that has been achieved by the graduates of the School under the present system of instruction. This indicates that while the requirements of the School have not been unreasonable, they have been highly beneficial to its students both in passing the Bar and in the practice of the law.

STATE BAR EXAMINATIONS.

The result of the Bar examinations in this State for the past five years indicates more fully the position of the Albany Law School in reference to legal education by the standing of its graduates than can be shown in any other way.

The following facts illustrate the severity of the Bar examinations and show the necessity for Law School training as well as the high standing of the Albany Law School: in January, 1911, there were 367 applicants for admission to the Bar. Seventy-six per cent were rejected in the First and Second Judicial Departments, eighty per cent in the Third Department, and sixty-six and two-thirds per cent in the Fourth Department. At the April examination, 1911, sixty-one per cent of the applicants failed.

In 1909, 1,501 students were examined for admission to the Bar for the first time; 833 were admitted, 668 were rejected. The percentage of all applicants rejected was 45, passed 55. Percentage of Albany Law School graduates rejected was 30; passed 70.

At June examination, 1909, percentage of all applicants rejected 44.5; passed 55.5.

Percentage of Albany Law School students rejected 30; passed 70.

In 1910, 1,809 students were examined for admission to the Bar for the first time; 778 were admitted; 1,031 were rejected. Percentage of whole number rejected 57; passed 43.

Percentage of Albany Law School graduates rejected 37; passed 63.

At the June examination, 1910, at which graduates of all the more prominent Law Schools of the U. S. were applicants, the percentage of graduates of the Albany Law School rejected was smaller than that of any other school represented.

At the 1911 October examinations 26 graduates of the school took the examination; of this number six failed in one of the two groups only, none of them on both papers.

The percentage of failures was less than 20 per cent (19.11) as against over 80 per cent who passed. The percentage of all failures on that examination was 49. The percentage of all failures in all the Bar examinations during 1911 was 57.

Group I, as arranged by the Bar Examiners, consisting of practice, pleading and evidence, has heretofore been considered the most difficult and the number of failures has until very recently been very much greater than in the substantive law. At the examination in June, 1912, 30 of the 31 graduates of the school taking the examination passed in that group — a percentage of failures of .033.

At the January examination, 1913, the percentage of all students passing was 58. The percentage of Albany Law School students who passed was 75.

At the June examination 465 students were examined. Of this number, 49 per cent. failed, in one or both groups. From the Albany Law School 30 per cent. failed, none of the failures being in procedure and evidence. At the October examination, 295 were examined. The failures were 35 per cent. The failures of Albany Law School were 14 per cent., one man only failing in practice and evidence.

These results have been attained during the period in which the course of instructions has been limited to two years. Still more satisfactory results should be obtained under the extended course.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION TO FIRST CLASS.

The full course of study consists of three scholastic years. Students holding a law student's certificate issued under section 472 of the Education Law, and graduates of a college or university registered by the Regents, will be admitted to the first year class, and upon completion of the three year course, and passing the required examinations, will be graduated with the degree of LL. B.

College graduates will find this course well adapted to the requirements of the Court of Appeals, allowing them to apply

for admission to the Bar after three years of law study. They can enter the School upon presentation of their certificate of graduation, attend the full course for three years of eight months each; receive the degree of LL. B. and take the Bar examination in June following their graduation at the School, three years after graduation from college.

Students who must spend four years in preparation will find this course equally desirable since it gives them an opportunity to spend one year in clerkship, thus enabling them to obtain the benefit of office experience and practice before admission to the Bar, and during the time allotted to preparation for practice.

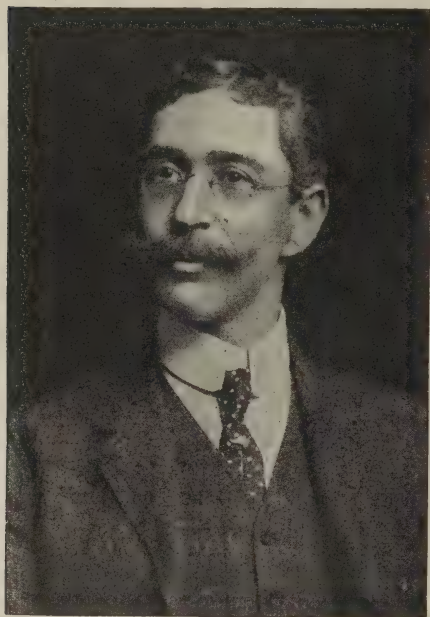
Such students may spend the year required in an office previous to entering the School, or they may take the Bar examination under Rule III of the Court of Appeals in case they desire so to do at the expiration of the Law School course of three years and to serve the required clerkship of one year [continuously] which is necessary before admission to the Bar after taking such examination. See Rules of Court of Appeals, page 71.

THE FACULTY.

"Instructors in the law colleges should be something more than school teachers. They should be men who have had practice in the profession, in the law office, and in the Courts; men of experience, as well as men of learning, who are able to teach the law and apply it, who are not confined to books alone, but who can draw from the well springs of legal lore gathered from an actual and successful practice."—*The American Law School Review*, May, 1907.

"The danger that the law school which is devoting itself primarily to legal training along the lines which seem most desirable, will become too academic in spirit, is not removed wholly by the study of law from cases. To avoid this danger the instructor himself, particularly in private law, must have had experience and must have been subjected to influences which will insure his emphasizing the true relation of his instruction, however, theoretical, to the law as an actually existing practical system for the administration of justice. This experience and these influences come only from having actively engaged in the actual practice of the law."—*Paper read by Dean Stone of Columbia University Law School before Association of American Law Schools*, 1911.

The Faculty of the School has been selected with a view to obtaining the aid of men active at the Bar and of ability on the Bench, for the purpose of giving the student a thorough practical course which shall fit him for the Bar examination and the actual practice of the profession.



FRANK WHITE,
Corporations.

J. Newton Fiero, the Dean of the Faculty, a graduate of Union College, 1867, is a lawyer of more than forty years' experience, and known throughout the State as a practitioner in the Appellate Courts, and as the author of works on "Special Actions," "Special Proceedings" and "Torts." He has devoted much attention to questions of Procedure, and also to the Law of Negligence, both of which subjects are in his department. He was appointed State Reporter by the Court of

Appeals, on January 1, 1909, and devotes his entire time to the duties of that office and the work of the Law School, having abandoned practice for that purpose. Mr. Fiero has been connected with the School since 1892, and as Dean since 1895.

Judge Irving G. Vann is a graduate of Yale College and Albany Law School, Class of '65. Judge Vann is a specialist on the "Law of Insurance," and was for a considerable period a lecturer on the subject at Cornell University, and at this time delivers a course of lectures in the Law Department of Syracuse University.

Judge Vann, in a brief course on this topic, covers its more important principles, having especial reference to the statutes of New York and the decisions of the Court of which he is a former member. The same characteristics that render his judicial opinions a clear and concise embodiment of the law on the subjects they discuss render his lectures doubly valuable to the student.

Justice Chester is a graduate of Columbia Law School, has been for more than fifteen years a member of the Supreme Court, and was for many years connected with the administration of criminal justice in the Federal Courts, in addition to having a large civil practice in those Courts, and is very familiar with their methods of procedure. It is exceedingly desirable that the young lawyer should have some practical knowledge as to the jurisdiction of and practice in the Courts of the United States. Judge Chester's course of lectures on the "Federal Judicial System" is most interesting, as well as useful.



FREDERICK D. COLSON.
Books and Their Uses.

Justice Rudd, Union, '73, is also a graduate of this school, was for many years before his election to the Bench senior member of one of the most prominent law firms in the city of Albany and justly established a high reputation as a sound lawyer and careful practitioner. He has especial qualifications for the chair of Medical Jurisprudence, in that for a considerable period before preparation for the Bar he pursued the

study of medicine and has always been much interested in the subject.

Mr. Lewis R. Parker is a graduate of Yale, '92, and Mr. Fletcher W. Battershall was a member of the Class of '89, Cornell, both are graduates of Albany Law School, and thoroughly



JOHN C. WATSON,
Registrar.

Torts, Injuries to Property Rights. subject he delivers a course of lectures. Mr. Parker meets the second year class in Bailments and Bills and Notes and the third class in Guaranty and Suretyship, Municipal Corporations and Constitutional Law. He is the editor of an annotated edition of the Penal Code of this State.

Mr. Gilbert is a graduate of Hamilton and of Cornell Law School, is well known to the Bar of the State as the editor of Gilbert's Annotated Code, and one of the authors of Eaton & Gilbert on Commercial Paper, and the author of articles on important topics in the Cyclopaedia of Law, in addition to his work upon a number of text-books.

in touch with its aims and progress. They have both been connected with the School for nearly twenty years, and contributed largely to its success. Mr. Battershall gives especial attention to Law of Persons and Property, upon which subject he lectures daily to the first class during the major part of the school year. He is the author of the work recently published by Matthew Bender & Co., on Domestic Relations, on which

Mr. Lawyer is a graduate of Hamilton, and Albany Law School, is a practitioner at the Albany Bar, who, in addition to his high standing as a lawyer, is a man of scholarly tastes and attainments, and has proven a very successful instructor. He is the editor of a recent edition of Smith on Personal Property, which is one of the topics in which he is instructor.

Mr. White is the author of White on Corporations, which is the standard authority on the subject in this State. Mr. White possesses special qualifications as an instructor upon the subject assigned him, having recently filled a position in the office of the Attorney-General in which he had full charge of litigations relating to corporations.

Mr. Scott, Cornell, and Albany Law School, 1889, was selected by the Board of Trustees as the one man at the Albany Bar having the qualities best fitting him for the work assigned as lecturer on Criminal Law. Experience has shown the wisdom of the selection.

Mr. Cameron, Union, and Albany Law School, has an extensive and successful practice in the Federal Courts in Patent Law and Copyrights, to which subjects his attention is mainly devoted, and will bring to the consideration of these topics wide experience and much practical knowledge.

Mr. Charles J. Herrick, Yale, is a graduate of the Albany Law School, who has taken high rank among the Junior members of the Bar and unites with ability as a practitioner a taste for and knowledge of the principles of the law, and interest in the subjects assigned him.

Mr. Frederick D. Colson, Cornell, was for some time a member of the Faculty of Cornell University Law School, and is now Law Librarian of the State. He has had wide experience in both capacities, which renders him especially competent as a lecturer on "Books and Their Uses."

Mr. John C. Watson, who became Registrar of the School in 1913, is a graduate and post graduate, having received the degrees of LL. B. and LL. M. His marked success in the position he has occupied for the past two years together with

the high grade of scholarship he attained during his course give assurance of his fitness for the work now assigned him as assistant to the Dean in the Law of Torts.

The effort on the part of the Trustees of the School has been to organize a Faculty, each member of which shall combine a knowledge of legal principles and of the theory of the law, with practical experience at the Bar. This has been accomplished to the extent that six of its members are well and favorably known as writers on legal topics. All of its members are practitioners of high standing. Aside from the fact that one of the number was a member of the Court of Appeals for many years two are upon the Bench of the Supreme Court.

COURSE OF STUDY

FIRST YEAR — FIRST SEMESTER.

Laws of Persons and Property. . . . Mr. Battershall, 80 hours

Historical growth and development of common law and equity. Sources and nature of the various subdivisions of municipal law. International law. Federal and State Constitutions. Distribution of sovereign power. Statutes and statutory construction. Nature and classification of property; corporeal and incorporeal property; real and personal. Mutation of property, fixtures, emblements, etc., equitable conversion. Methods of transferring title by gift, sale, operation of law, etc. Assignability and survivals of rights of action. Fundamentals of evidence.

Contracts. Mr. Lawyer, 80 hours

Essentials of contract; offer and acceptance, consideration, writing, where required by statute, parties, reality of consent, legality of object. Operation, interpretation and discharge of contracts. Remedies of the parties, measure of damage, specific performance. Lectures, with syllabus, illustrate the principles enunciated and supported by leading cases. For collateral reading either Pollock (Am. ed.), Anson, Clarke or Benjamin on Contracts.

Books and Their Uses.....Mr. Colson, 5 hours

Description and method of using court reports, digests, citation books and other aids to the exhaustive study of case law. The judicial system of the state in its relation to the present form of publication of the New York Court reports. The case on appeal and accompanying briefs. Session laws, compilations and revisions, and the difficulties involved in the study and ascertainment of statute law. Legal treatises; the limitations upon their use; their value and authority as compared with reported decisions. The general aim of the course is to give the student a knowledge and grasp of the more important tools of his profession.

FIRST YEAR — SECOND SEMESTER.

Law of Persons and Property.....Mr. Battershall, 50 hours

Continued during first half of semester.

Contracts Continued.....Mr. Lawyer, 35 hours

Personal Property and Sales.....Mr. Lawyer, 45 hours

Possession, ownership, titles, gifts, fixtures, chattel mortgages and conditional sales. Principles of law of sales, statute of frauds, stoppage in transitu, remedies of vendor and vendee. Lectures in connection with Smith on Personal Property, second edition.

Principal and Agent.....Mr. Battershall, 10 hours

Competency of parties. Delegation of powers. Nature and extent of authority of agent. Ratification of authority. Rights of third persons.

Elements of Torts.....The Dean, 10 hours

Definitions. Classification. Personal and property rights. Civil and political rights. Due process of law. Malice. Proximate cause. *Damnum absque injuria*.

Partnership.....Mr. Battershall, 10 hours

What constitutes partnership. Rights of partners as between themselves. Partnership property. Rights and liability of third persons.

SECOND YEAR — FIRST SEMESTER.

Torts.....The Dean, 45 hours

General principles of law of torts reviewed. Personal and property rights. Rules governing rights and liabilities of parties. Exemption of the State, and of Executive and Judicial Officers from liability. Acts of necessity and inevitable accident. Exercise of common law and statutory rights. Remedies for wrongs and method of enforcement.

Actions for injuries to the person,— Assault, Seduction, Libel and Slander, False Imprisonment, Malicious Prosecution, Law of Strikes and Lock-outs, Monopolies, Unfair Competition, Illegal Combinations and Quasi Contracts.

Torts.....Mr. Watson, 20 hours

Injuries to Property Rights,— Trespass, Conversion, Fraud and Deceit, Violation of Water Rights, Waste and Nuisance.

Law of Negligence.....The Dean, 15 hours

Lectures and study of cases. This work is carried on mainly by citation and discussion of the leading and more recent authorities on the subject in this State, including consideration of the rule governing the liability of master for injury to the servant, and discussion of the Employers' Liability Act and Workmen's Compensation Act.

Criminal Law.....Mr. Scott, 30 hours

Origin and development of criminal jurisprudence. The dual system represented by the Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, and the interpretation of the Codes in their relation to common-law principles. *Ex post facto* laws. Criminal intent. Parties in crime. Attempts to commit crime and degrees in crime. Manner of prosecuting and convicting criminals. Time of commencing criminal actions and the various steps and proceedings therein. Informations, arrests, warrants and examinations. The grand jury. History and development as an institution, together with the form and scope of its operations. Indictments. Arraignment of defendant. Demurrer and plea. Conduct of criminal trials, challenges, exceptions, appeals, bail and new trials.

Bailments and Law of Carriers, Public Service Corporations.....Mr. Parker, 40 hours

Definitions, essentials of bailments, distinction between bailments and similar contracts, classification of bailments, ancient and modern, deposit, mandate, loan for use, pledge, hiring special deposits, stock-broker and customer, inn-keeper, carriers of goods, duties, liability, excuses, limitation of loss by special contract, etc., compensation, liens, delivery, stoppage in transitu telegraph companies, their obligations and rights, connecting lines of telegraph, measures of damages, statutes as to telegraph companies, etc., etc.

The statute and decisions under the Public Service Law are considered with reference to the manner in which complaints are brought before that body.

Domestic Relations.....Mr. Battershall, 25 hours

Law of parent and child, guardian and ward, husband and wife, with special reference to New York statutes. Lectures in connection with text of Battershall's Edition of Gilbert on Domestic Relations. Law of annulment, divorce and separation. Decisions and procedure in New York.

Law of Damages.....Mr. Lawyer, 10 hours

Nominal, compensatory and punitive damages. Requisites to recovery of damages. Measure of damages in actions on contract and tort.

Real Property.....Mr. Gilbert, 20 hours

Common Law and New York State Real Property Law. Principles stated and explained and leading cases pertaining thereto cited and considered. Nature and tenure of real property; easements; eminent domain.

SECOND YEAR — SECOND SEMESTER.

Real Property Continued.....Mr. Gilbert, 60 hours

Estates in land, including tenancies in common, joint tenancies, tenancies for years; estates for life; future estates; perpetuities, including the New York rule as to the suspension of the power of alienation; trusts and powers; law of descent; deeds and mortgages, New York statutes.

Procedure.....The Dean, 80 hours

Practice and pleading at common law with brief history. The origin and growth of common law and equity procedure. Practice and Pleading in Chancery. Development of Code methods and the reformed procedure in the "Civil Action." Merger of legal and equitable remedies. The judicial system of the State and jurisdiction and power of the Courts. Statute of Limitations. Parties in actions at law and in equity. Process and manner of acquiring jurisdiction in actions *in personam* and *in rem*. Pleading. Rules as to sufficiency of complaint on demurrer and applications for various forms of relief with reference thereto. Counterclaim and reply. Interlocutory applications.

Negotiable Instruments.....Mr. Parker, 25 hours

Covering the Negotiable Instruments Law (Consolidated Statutes, chapter 43) and the decisions of the Courts

of the State of New York interpreting the same, and the law merchant, and embracing form and interpretation of negotiable instruments, consideration, negotiation, rights of holders, especially of holders in due course, liability of maker, drawer, acceptor and indorsers, presentation for payment, notice of dishonor, protest, discharge, etc., etc.

Law of Liens.....Mr. Battershall, 10 hours

Statutory Liens, Lien on Personal Property, Lien of Hotels, etc., Factors' Liens, Lien of Bailees, Equitable Liens, Enforcement of Liens.

THIRD YEAR — FIRST SEMESTER.

Procedure Continued.....The Dean, 60 hours
(In connection with Practice Court.)

Provisional remedies. Arrest and bail. Injunction. Attachment and receivers. Practice on motion to change place of trial. Substitution of parties. Tender, offer of judgment. Proceedings to take deposition of witnesses. Trial. Judgment. Execution. Appeals. State writs. Special actions and proceedings. Lectures based on Fiero on Special Actions and Special Proceedings.

Wills and Administration.....The Dean, 10 hours

Supplements work of first year on the subject of wills and includes probate practice, also procedure in contested cases in Surrogate's Court on proof of wills and final accountings, with special attention to the rules of evidence under section 829.

Guaranty and Suretyship.....Mr. Parker, 20 hours

Definitions, comparison of guaranty and suretyship, distinction between suretyship and indorsement and between guaranty and indorsement, between guaranty and warranty, guaranties of collection and of payment, continuing guarantees, non-continuing guarantees, general and spe-

cial guarantees, formation of the contract, consideration, competency of parties, legality of object, operation of Statute of Frauds, construction of contracts of suretyship.

Law and Practice in Bankruptcy. Mr. Lawyer, 5 hours

Acts of Bankruptcy. Who may become bankrupts, character of bankruptcy proceedings, preferred creditors, dividends, discharge of bankrupt and its effect.

Development and Administration of the Law.

The Dean, 15 hours

The meaning of the term "Law" considered in connection with its definitions by lawyers, jurists and philosophers. Natural, moral and municipal law. Comparative, historical, analytical and sociological schools of law, and their differing theories of its origin and development. Custom, legislation and adjudication the sources of municipal law. Early law in India, Athens and Sparta. The Mosaic law. Civil law. Growth of the common law and consideration of its history and characteristic features as compared with the Roman law. Rise and growth of equity. Its former and present position in and relation to England and this country. The law of England as adopted by the colonies and as affected by adjudication and legislation. The common law procedure, its excellencies and defects. The reformed procedure in this country and in England with especial reference to the New York code. The necessity for revision and simplification.

Medical Jurisprudence. Justice Rudd, 10 hours

Definitions — true and dependent relations between the law and medicine. Early recognition of importance of medico-legal questions. Division and comprehensiveness of general topic. Medical expert evidence. Relations between physician and patient. Legal obligations and responsibility of physician.

Insanity in its various forms. Irresistible impulse. Crimes against the insane. Paranoia. Malignering. Feigned Diseases. Traumatic Neurasthenia. Toxicology. Liability of physicians and of hospitals. Forensic medicine. Legal status of physicians. Wounds. Signs and proofs of death.

Psychology—study of habits of thought, appearances, motives, relating particularly to witnesses, necessity for study along lines not confined to rules of law and commentaries.

Civil Law, Conflict of Laws, Interstate Law.....

Mr. Herrick, 20 hours

Roman Law

The corpus juris civilis; the influence of Roman law upon modern civilized nations; a sketch of Roman law from the time of the twelve tables to the time of Justinian; the law of status and of family relations; the law of property, of rights in the property of others; the law of contracts; the law of inheritance.

International Law

The acquisition of territory by nations; the law of nations part of the law of the land; municipal law not extra-territorial; territory as a rule inviolable; sovereignty over land; sovereignty over water; intervention with foreign sovereignties not practiced usually by this country; the Monroe doctrine, recognition of sovereignty; diplomatic agents; treaties; citizenship, naturalization and alienage; claims against foreign nations; extradition; Pacific methods of redress; war; blockade; contraband of war; piracy and privateering; neutrality; ship's papers and sea letters.

Conflict of Law.

General provisions; nature of the subject; penal laws; procedure; judgments; domicile and capacity.

Particular subjects; property; obligations; family law; inheritance; foreign administration; taxation.

Patents, Trade-marks and Copyrights. .Mr. Cameron, 10 hours

Patents: Origin and nature of patents. Patent Office, Rules and Practice of Procedure therein. Applications for Patents. Who may obtain patents. What may be patented. Invention. Utility. Novelty and Anticipation. Prior use or sale. Abandonment. Division of invention. Claims. Interferences. Marking and notice of patent. Assignments and Recording. Licenses. Equity cases in Federal Courts; jurisdiction; place of venue; procedure. Suits for infringement. Injunction and damages.

Trade-marks: Statutes providing for the registration and protection of trade-marks. What constitutes a registered trade-mark. Application for the registration thereof. Opposition in the Patent Office to the registration of trade-marks. Duration and extension thereof. Marking and notice of registration of a trade-mark. Courts having jurisdiction of suits for infringement of a trade-mark. Unfair competition in trade. Dress or get-up of goods. Family names; geographical or place names; corporate names; trade secrets. Remedies and defenses.

Copyrights: Statutes relating thereto. What may be the subject of a copyright. Marking articles copyrighted. Courts given cognizance in copyright cases. Infringement,—liability, injunction and damages. Penalty for wilful infringement. Assignment and recording. Fraudulent copyright notice. Limitation of time for criminal action.

Corporations.Mr. White, 30 hours

Statutory and common law of private corporations, Origin and development of the law on the subject; the nature and different classifications of corporations; practical instructions as to their organization and management; consideration of corporations *de facto* and *de jure* and the distinguishing features between corporations, joint-stock

associations and partnerships; the business scope and property rights of corporations; their membership and the liabilities and rights of members; powers, duties and liabilities of directors and officers; nature and extent of corporate power; doctrine of *ultra vires*; rights and remedies of creditors; corporate taxation, State and local; forfeiture of corporate rights and franchises, dissolution and receiverships; citizenship of corporations; foreign corporations, regulations and restrictions respecting the same, involving the principle of comity between the States; holding companies, their organization and functions; corporate finance; reorganizations and consolidations; pools, trusts, monopolies and combinations of corporate capital; legislative control of corporations, and the power to alter, suspend and repeal charters; constitutional limitations.

THIRD YEAR — SECOND SEMESTER.

Evidence.....The Dean, 60 hours

Origin and development of rules of evidence. General principles, including rules as to inclusion and exclusion. Judicial notice. Admissions. Confessions. Presumptions. Burden of proof. Relevancy. Hearsay. Pedigree. Books of account. Declarations against interest. Public documents. *Res gestae*. Character. Opinion and expert evidence. Oral and documentary proof. Parol evidence to explain written instruments. Best and secondary evidence. Weight, sufficiency and effect. Manner of production. Rights, duties and obligations of witnesses. Examination, direct and cross. Practice on taking testimony by deposition and method of preparation for trial. Code and statutory rules.

Federal Judicial System..... Justice Chester, 5 hours

Its Genesis and History. The Colonial Courts. Arbitration under Articles of Confederation. The Judicial Department under the Constitution. Reasons for the

Jurisdiction of the Federal Courts. The Supreme Court, its Jurisdiction and History. The Judiciary Act of 1789. Division of the country into Circuits and Districts. The "Inferior Courts." The District Courts. The Circuit Courts (now abolished). The Circuit Court of Appeals. The Court of Claims and the Territorial Courts. Jurisdiction of the various Courts, the Attorney General, United States Attorneys and officers of the Courts, United States Commissioners. Practice, Procedure and Rules of various Courts. Separation of Law and Equity. Admissions to Practice.

Insurance.....Judge Vann, 5 hours

Insurance defined, Definition of Technical Terms, Forms of the Insurance Contract, Fire Insurance, The Standard Policy; of the Agent and his powers, The Premium, Insurable Interest, The Loss and its Adjustment, Life Insurance, Wager Policies, Assignment of the Policy, Marine and Accident Insurance, Evidence on trial of action to recover on the policy.

Equity.....The Dean, 40 hours

Origin and nature of equity jurisprudence. Extent and limits of jurisdiction. Maxims. Trusts. Partnership. Specific performance. Creditors' bills. Equitable conversion. Subrogation and other leading heads of equitable cognizance. Remedies peculiar to equity. Injunction. Interpleader and receivers. Chancery practice as modified and established by the Code and statutes.

Constitutional Law.....Mr. Parker, 10 hours

Definition. Written and Unwritten Constitutions. Construction and Enforcement of Constitutional Provisions. Distribution of Executive, Legislative and Judicial Powers. Constitutional Guarantees. Bill of Rights. Due Process of Law. Personal and Political Rights.

Obligation of Contracts. Police Powers. Class Legislation. Federal and State Constitution. Limitation upon Powers of Federal Government.

Trusts and Trustees.....The Dean, 10 hours

Origin and brief history of trusts. Elements of a trust. Parties to a trust. Express trusts and how created. Their validity at common law and under New York statutes. Implied trusts. Resulting and constructive. The relation between the trustee and *cestui que trust*. Powers, duties and obligations of trustee and his relation to the courts. Settlement of his accounts and discharge.

Current Law.....The Dean, 10 hours

The lectures on this subject consist of the examination of and review of the more important decisions in this State during the past few years, with especial reference to the decisions of the Court of Appeals, both as to substantive law and matters of procedure. The experience of the Dean in preparing the syllabi of these reports for the past five years in his work as State Reporter gives him unusual facility in the selection of the cases for discussion.

Statutes and Statutory Construction...Mr. Gilbert, 15 hours

The State legislature and its general legislative powers under the constitution; the preparation, presentation and passage of bills; general and local bills; consolidated laws and their purposes and effect; the interpretation of statutes.

Municipal Corporations.....Mr. Parker, 10 hours

Creation of Municipal Corporations. Legislative Control. Alteration and Dissolution. The Charter. Proceedings and Ordinances. Officers, Agents and Employees. Contracts. Improvements. Police Powers and Regula-

tions. Streets, Sewers, Parks, and Public Buildings.
Torts. Debts, Funds, Expenses, and Administration.
Taxation. Actions. Quasi Corporations.

Practice Court.....The Dean, 20 hours

PROCEDURE.

Practice, Pleading and Evidence.

The only substantial criticism that has been made for many years with reference to law school training has been, that Pleading, Practice and Evidence have not been given their proper place in the course of study in view of their importance to the student. This fact has been recognized by law schools, and an effort has been made to remedy the difficulty, more especially since exclusive training in an office is in this respect of little value to the student who is reading with a practicing lawyer. The work formerly done by students is now largely done by stenography and typewriting, and the student has no opportunity to become acquainted with matters of practice.

The necessity for a more complete training in Procedure is thoroughly emphasized by the opinions of leading instructors throughout the country as follows:

"There is, perhaps, in no branch of the law greater need of scientific analysis and careful synthesis than in the subjects of pleading, evidence and practice. The rock upon which the whole fabric of the law as a harmonious structure is in danger of going to pieces is the lack of real knowledge on the part of the practitioners in regard to these practical subjects."—*Judge Emlin McClain.*

"If the law school is to do the work it is expected to do by the profession it 'is the best thing we can do for a student to teach him how to go into Court and conduct a litigation'—at least teach him something of it, give him all the experience possible in this branch and in every other branch of practice."—*American Law School Review.*

"The Court from which the appeals are taken are largely responsible for the amount of work which is thrown upon the Appellate Court, and the defect is primarily a defect in the systematic and uniform training of those who practice in these Trial Courts. And, if this is a correct view, then it is of the utmost importance that the law school shall give to this matter of pleading and practice systematic attention

in order that there may be more thorough and scientific knowledge as to the principles of procedure. This truth is one that needs frequent and forceful emphasis."—*Proceedings Section Legal Education, American Bar Association.*

"There are several respects in which law school instruction in practice is superior to what even a diligent student will gain in an ordinary office. Unless a long time is spent in an office, the work done is apt to be fragmentary. Some things he will do frequently. Some not uncommon proceedings may never chance to be turned over to him. These he must learn from reading, and there are a good many practical hints that he will not find in the books."—*Proceedings American Bar Association.*

The rule adopted by the Board of Law Examiners on the subject (Rule VI, p. 77) requires the applicant for admission to pass an examination in a group of subjects consisting of Pleading, Practice and Evidence and also upon the Group consisting of the Substantive Law, so as to obtain the required standard on these subjects, and on failure so to do will not be passed (see Rule, Bar Examiners), thus introducing a new and more stringent regulation as to examination on these subjects.

For the purpose of furnishing a more complete course in practice, and giving more thorough instruction to the student, so that he may not only be enabled to pass the Bar examination, but in order that he may be better fitted for the practice of the profession, the Faculty of this School has arranged a course of study in Practice, Pleading and Evidence, which is supplemented by a Practice Court, in which the student is called upon to put such theoretical knowledge as he may obtain from the Code, text-books, works on Practice and Decisions, in practice by the preparation of papers necessary to carry on a litigation, including process, pleading, motion papers, judgment-rolls, provisional remedies, depositions, briefs and appeals. In addition to this work trials will be held and appeals argued as under the old method in Moot Court in order that the student may become familiar with trial practice and the argument of causes.

The characteristic feature of the course which is in charge of the Dean is the "Practice Court" and method of instruction by actual drafting of papers, motions as at Special Term, and preparation of pleadings, framing of issues, and preparation of causes for the Appellate Courts.

PRACTICE COURT.

Conducted by the Dean in connection with Lectures on Procedure.

Jurisdiction and Parties.

Examination of given state of facts with view to determine what, if any, remedy exists, and what Court has jurisdiction of the appropriate action or proceeding, and who are proper and who are necessary parties.

Process.

Preparation of process and papers authorizing substituted service and service by publication. Judgment on failure to answer and application to vacate judgment. Appointment of guardian *ad litem* for infant parties.

Pleading.

Pleadings in actions on contract, in tort, and in equity. Motions to make complaint more definite and certain, for judgment on sham and frivolous pleadings, and to strike out irrelevant and redundant matter. Demand copy account and motion for bill of particulars.

Interlocutory Proceedings.

Order to show cause. Application for commission to take evidence. Leave to amend pleadings. Application for provisional remedies. Attachment. Order of arrest. Receiver and injunction. Motion to change place of trial. Motions and orders generally.

Moot Courts for Trial Practice.

Drawing jury; motion to dismiss; right to open and close. Practical suggestions as to conduct of trial, examination of witnesses and argument of questions of law; motion for new trial.

Judgment and Execution.

Entry of judgment in actions at law and in equity, and enforcement of judgments by execution against property and against the person — by contempt, sale of property and through receiver.

Special Actions and Proceedings.

State writs; habeas corpus; certiorari and mandamus; proceedings in partition; foreclosure; mechanics' liens; divorce.

Appeals.

Right of appeal; notice of appeal to Appellate Division and Court of Appeals; preparation of case and exceptions, and settlement of case. Arguments on appeal from Trial and Special Terms.

Surrogate's Court.

Petition for probate of will; for letters of administration; appointment of guardian; interlocutory proceedings; final accounting.

Rules of the Practice Court.

ORGANIZATION.

The practice court shall be presided over by the Dean of the Faculty. The secretary of the Faculty shall act as clerk of the court and exercise the powers and discharge the duties of a clerk of the Supreme Court. He may appoint a deputy.

The court shall be known as "Practice Court—Albany Law School," and papers shall be so entitled.

METHOD OF PROCEDURE.

The students must determine questions of jurisdiction and prepare process, pleadings and such other papers as may be proper in each case, up to and including judgment and appeal.

SERVICE OF PAPERS.

Papers shall be served on opposite attorneys and filed with the clerk. The time allowed for such service shall be one-fourth the time allowed in each case by the Code. In case four is not an even divisor, one additional day shall be allowed or required for such service and filing.

SPECIAL TERM.

The court shall hold special terms once in each week, and shall have jurisdiction and powers such as are exercised by the Special Term of the Supreme Court. Applications may be made for *ex parte* orders at any time. Motions requiring notice to the opposite attorney must be served two days before the term, or brought on upon an order to show cause.

TRIAL TERMS.

Trial terms shall be held so often as may be desirable, at times to be fixed by the Dean, and four days' notice of trial must be given in order to bring on a trial, and note of issue must be filed with clerk of the court two days before trial.

JUDGMENT AND APPEALS.

Judgment must be entered with the clerk by the successful party, and an appeal to the Appellate Division taken within eight days and papers thereafter prepared for hearing of the appeal.

The clerk of the practice court shall be deemed the clerk of the Appellate Division.

CODE AND SUPREME COURT RULES.

Practice in the court shall be governed, except as heretofore stated, by the Code and rules of the Supreme Court, and must conform to the decisions in reported cases, so far as practicable.

TWO YEARS' ATTENDANCE WITH A DIPLOMA.

The experience of the Faculty, together with the practically unanimous opinion of those most interested in legal education, leads to the conclusion that to secure the best results three years should be spent at a law school. The Board of Trustees, with the hearty concurrence of the Faculty, recognizes the fact, however, that even this is not possible in all cases, for a variety of reasons.

This situation existed during the period when the course of study leading to a degree was two years, and provision was

made during that time for students who had pursued a course of study of one or two years in an office by which they could take the work of the senior year and receive a certificate of graduation. This plan resulted satisfactorily to both the students who were constrained to forego the full course leading to a degree and to the Faculty, and a large number of men availed themselves of it who would otherwise have been unable to receive any of the benefits to be derived from attendance upon a law school. The adoption of the three-year course renders necessary a modification of this plan so as to require two years of attendance at the School instead of one year, in order to entitle a student to a diploma. This course is therefore open to students only who have completed the full equivalent of the work of the first year and who will be admitted to the second-year class after passing a satisfactory examination upon the previous work of the class. Students intending to avail themselves of this work should follow closely and carefully the course of study laid down in the annual circular during the year spent in serving a clerkship so as to be prepared for the examination on those subjects. Students contemplating this course will do well to correspond with the Dean who will advise them as to the course of study to be pursued and the books to be used for the purpose of attaining the best results.

Students are advised that it is very much more desirable in every respect to pursue the entire course at the school and that the attendance for two years will in no case entitle them to a degree, and should be adopted only when special reasons exist preventing attendance during the first year.

SPECIAL STUDENTS.

Students desiring to prepare for the Bar examination or review the reading done during a clerkship, who are desirous of entering the School later than the opening of the second year, will be admitted as special students and may take such work as they may elect. They will under no circumstances be considered candidates for a diploma or degree, but in case they

successfully complete the prescribed course of instruction during that period as required by Rule V of the Court of Appeals, relative to admission to the Bar, for at least a full semester, they will be given a certificate of attendance for such period.

STUDENTS FROM OTHER SCHOOLS.

A student seeking admission from another school must produce a certificate that he has successfully completed the prescribed course of instruction at a law school recognized by the provisions of Rule V of the Court of Appeals relative to admission to the Bar before he can be admitted to advanced standing, and then only where he has completed work at least the full equivalent of the work of the class to which he desires to be admitted. Time spent at a law school while an undergraduate will *not* be considered in making up the required time.

ADVANTAGES PRESENTED BY THE COURSE OF STUDY.

The object of the School in providing this course of study has been to meet the great and increasing demand for a period of study extending over a term of at least three years under the direction and supervision of lawyers of experience, both as lecturers and practitioners. First, the high standard for admission to the Bar demanded by the present Board of Law Examiners under the authority of the Legislature, and the Rules of the Court of Appeals, renders it eminently desirable that a longer period than two years should be passed in a law school, and the Faculty has found that in the existing condition of affairs, it is impracticable to do entire justice to the work required from students in a less period than three years, and the adoption of a course of study extending over that period places the Albany Law School in its proper position among the law schools of the State and country.

Second, the arrangement for admission to advanced standing after one or two years of study, as the case may be, enabling students so entering to graduate, but without a de-

gree, is a substantial continuance of the former arrangement as to those students who desired to spend only a single year at the School, after a period of preparation in an office.

Third, for the purpose of review of the work which has been carried on in an office, students may enter at any time and take such work as they elect. This feature is continued in order to enable men who for any reason do not care to graduate, to prepare themselves for the Bar examinations and practice of the law, by taking such portions of each year's work as they deem most desirable and beneficial. The special student may enter at any time and take such work as he elects to prepare himself for the Bar or business, or it may be taken by members of the Bar desiring to renew their acquaintance with special subjects.

HUBBARD CHAIR OF LEGAL ETHICS.

"There is certainly, without any exception, no profession in which so many temptations beset the path to swerve from the line of strict integrity, in which so many delicate and difficult questions of duty are continually arising. There are pitfalls and man-traps at every step, and the mere youth, at the very outset of his career, needs often the prudence and self-denial as well as the moral courage, which belong commonly to riper years. High moral principle is the only safe guide, the only torch to light his way amidst darkness and obstruction."—(George Sharswood.)

"It is the province of legal ethics to instruct lawyers in those rules that lead them, by the true course, to the loftiest heights and that withhold them from the false course that descends into the depths. These rules cover the relation of lawyers to their clients, to the court, and to the public. They expound the principles that should guide the conduct of all lawyers. They deal with the details of deportment that vary with the temperament and training of individuals."—(General Hubbard's Introductory Address of the Course.)

"What one teaches he must know. The lawyer must know the ethics of his own profession before he can assume to instruct other people as to their obligations under that part of ethics which the law has taken up and assimilated for their good government."—(Judge Baldwin, in address on Legal Ethics, before Albany Law School.)

Up to some ten years ago the subject of Legal Ethics received but slight attention from the law schools of the country, that subject being included in the curriculum of only

twenty schools in 1902. This fact, and the importance of the subject, led Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, LL. D., a graduate of the Albany Law School, Class of 1861, to place at the disposal of the Board of Trustees the sum of \$10,000, the income to be applied to lectures upon this subject. The gift came to the School at the annual commencement in May, 1902, but by reason of some delay in the selection of the most desirable members of the Bench and Bar to inaugurate the course, the Board deferred the lectures until the opening of the school year, 1903-1904.

Recently the subject of Legal Ethics has received marked attention from the Bar, and it has been under consideration at various times by the American Bar Association. It was discussed at the annual meeting of that association, and very fully considered by committees appointed for that purpose during a period extending over some three or four years. This is to a very large extent due to the interest in and earnest efforts of General Hubbard in pressing this matter upon the attention of the Bar and upon the faculties of the Law Schools.

A committee of the association, of which Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard and Hon. Alton B. Parker were members, reported a canon of ethics which was adopted by the association in 1908. In 1909 a committee of six members of the New York State Bar Association, theretofore appointed, of which General Hubbard was chairman, and of which committee Judge Alton B. Parker and Dean Fiero were members (all three of whom are trustees of the Albany Law School), reported substantially the canon of ethics theretofore adopted by the American Bar Association, together with the following resolutions:

“Resolved, That the Court of Appeals be respectfully requested to amend its rules for the admission of attorneys and counsellors at law by adding to Rule I thereof the following:

‘Each applicant for admission to practice as afore-said shall be required to state in the affidavit filed by

him on his application for admission that he has read the Canons of Professional Ethics adopted by the New York State Bar Association, and has faithfully endeavored to make himself acquainted with the same, and that he will endeavor to conform his professional conduct thereto.'

Be it further Resolved, That the State Board of Law Examiners be requested to examine on said Canons of Professional Ethics all applicants applying to it for admission to the Bar, and that the faculties of all law schools within this State be requested to teach the subject of professional ethics."

The Board of Examiners now requires students to pass an examination on this subject.

The Albany Law School is, therefore, through its Trustees, Faculty and course of lectures, entitled to be considered as have been foremost in taking up and pressing forward this subject, which is to-day the leading and most important topic of discussion in connection with legal education.

Lectures in this course have been delivered heretofore as follows (a copy of any or all of these lectures will be mailed on request), others will follow:

"A Plea for an Improved and Uniform Oath for

Attorneys upon Their Admission to Practice"....

Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard

"The Relation of the Lawyer to the Court".....

Hon. Simeon E. Baldwin, LL. D.

"The Lawyer as a Legislator"...Hon. David J. Brewer, '58

"The Duty of the Hour".....Hon. W. W. Goodrich, '53

"The Duty of the Advocate".....Hon. Judson S. Landon

"Contingent Fees".....Hon. Irving G. Vann, '65

"The Obligation of the Lawyer"...Henry W. Jessup, Esq.

"Sound Morals the Basis of Legal Ethics".....

Prof. Henry Wade Rogers, Dean, Law School,
Yale University.

"The Lawyer and Law Reform".....Judge Willard Bartlett

- " Trial and Trial Lawyers ".....
 Hon. Peter B. McLennan, Presiding Justice,
 Appellate Division, Fourth Department.
- " The Lawyer and his Client ".....
 Hon. Aaron V. S. Cochrane, Associate Justice,
 Appellate Division, Third Department.
- " Ethics of the Profession from a Practical Standpoint "
 Hon. J. Franklin Fort, Governor of New
 Jersey, '72.
- " The Lawyer as a Business Man ".....
 Hon. H. St. George Tucker, of Virginia.
- " Relations Between Bench and Bar ".....
 Hon. Walter Lloyd Smith, Presiding Justice,
 Appellate Division, Third Department.
- " The Character of the Lawyer ".....
 Hon. Alden Chester, Associate Justice, Appel-
 late Division, Third Department.
- " The Character and Conduct of the Representative Lawyer "
 Col. Edgar S. Dudley, Judge Advocate, U. S.
 Army.
- " The Lawyer's Office and Official Oath ".....
 Hon. Josiah H. Benton, of Boston, Mass.
- " The Canon of Ethics ".....Hon. Charles A. Collin
- " The Lawyer in his Several Relations ".....
 Walter B. Vincent, Esq., of the Rhode Island
 Bar.
- " The Lawyer's Good Name ".....
 Hon. Watson M. Rogers, Justice Supreme
 Court, State of New York.
- " Law as Contracts and Legal Ethics ".....
 Hon. Pliny T. Sexton, LL. B., LL. D., Regent
 of the University of the State of New York.
- " Lawyers as Officers of the State ".....
 Hon. John Brooks Leavitt of the New York Bar.

- “ Legal Ethics and the Courts ”.....
 Hon. James W. Houghton, Associate Justice,
 Appellate Division, Third Department.
- “ The Lawyer as an Officer of the Court ”.....
 Hon. M. Linn Bruce, Former Justice of the
 Supreme Court, First Department, State of
 New York.
- “ Ethics in the Trial Court ”.....
 Dean Frank Irvine, of Law Department, Cornell
 University.
- “ The Ethics of the Law ”.....
 Charles F. Carusi, Dean National Law School,
 Washington, D. C.

The purpose of the course is to have not less than three lectures during each school year.

These lectures are supplemented by lectures and quizzes by the Dean on the Canon of Ethics adopted by the American and New York State Bar Association.

ACADEMIC YEAR.

The course of instruction conforms to the rule of the Court of Appeals requiring that the course at a law school consist of at least thirty-two weeks, exclusive of vacations, in which not less than ten hours of instruction is given each week by regular members of the Faculty.

The School year begins September 23rd, 1914, and ends June 9th, 1915.

The first lecture is given on September 23rd, the last lecture previous to the final examination is given on June 2nd. At least two lectures are given on five days in each week by regular members of the Faculty, except during recess and days set apart for examination. The dates in which examinations are had and when the School is in recess appear from the

calendar on p. 14. The number of days in which the School is in session during the School year 1914-1915 for delivery of lectures is 162. The whole number of weeks between the first lecture of the school year and the last is thirty-six.

FACILITIES FOR STUDY.

The facilities afforded the students for reading and study are unsurpassed.

Besides the convenient and well chosen library of the School, which has been largely increased during the past few years, and includes eight full sets of the New York Reports, the students have the privilege of using the library in the State Education Building, one of the most extensive and best selected in the United States and perhaps the world.

Through the earnest efforts of the President of the Board these libraries are now open to students up to ten o'clock in the evening of every week day, and by having free access to them the student is relieved to a very considerable extent from purchasing text-books.

COURT OF APPEALS, APPELLATE DIVISION AND TRIAL TERMS.

The local advantages of the city of Albany as the seat of a professional School cannot be overrated. As the seat of government of the State, it presents opportunities not afforded by any other law school in the country for observing the methods and procedure of the executive, judicial and legislative departments of the State government. The knowledge thus obtained by the students at law, who are to complete their course and to enter upon public affairs, cannot be over-estimated.

A Trial Term of the Supreme Court is in session during five months of the year; Special Terms are held twice during each month; the Appellate Division of the Third Department holds four of its terms in the city, and the Court of Appeals is in session during almost the entire time from October to June. Students are recommended and expected to devote as much time as possible to attendance upon these Courts.

TO INSURE THE BENEFITS OF ATTENDANCE ON THESE COURTS TO STUDENTS THE FOLLOWING RULE IS IN FORCE:

In addition to the work of the Practice Court, each member of the senior class is required to attend a Special Term or Term of the Supreme Court for the trial of causes for the equivalent of at least fifteen court days during the year, and to present to the Dean a memorandum or statement of such of the proceedings had during the time of such attendance as he may deem worthy of notice or calculated to be interesting or useful to the class. The Dean may suggest any question of practice arising on these papers for the consideration of, and discussion by, its members.

EXAMINATIONS.

Examinations are held at the conclusion of the work upon each topic, usually at the close of each semester. The requirements as to examination will be found at Rules II, III and IV, pages 64-65.

No student can receive a certificate of attendance unless he has satisfactorily and successfully passed an examination in the studies prescribed in the course pursued by him while attending the School.

DEBATING AND OTHER SOCIETIES.

Students organize clubs and societies for the discussion of legal topics as an adjunct to the lectures and Practice Court.

TUITION.

The fees for tuition are payable *in advance* as follows: For the full course of first year, tuition, \$110; and matriculation fee, \$10; for second year, tuition, \$110; for third year, tuition, \$110, and diploma fee, \$10.

RULES

The following regulations have been adopted by the Trustees and Faculty relating to payment of tuition, conduct of examinations and other matters:

RULE I.

(1) By the Trustees:

"Resolved, That the requirements as to payment of tuition in advance be strictly enforced. That the Dean and Registrar of the Faculty are charged with such enforcement and that the Faculty prescribe such regulations as shall be necessary for the carrying out of this resolution."

(2) By the Faculty:

"It is ordered that the Registrar call the attention of students upon registration to the rule that the tuition is then due, and it is further ordered that no student be allowed to continue his connection with the School whose tuition remains unpaid for ten (10) days after registration day in any semester, without special written permission from the Dean."

Extension as provided by these rules will not be granted except upon good reason shown therefor. The Registrar will *not* extend the time of payment, and the Dean will only do so in exceptional cases upon the advice of the President of the Board of Trustees.

RULE II.

The Registrar will report the attendance of each student to the Dean at the close of every month. No student whose attendance upon lectures in any month is below ninety per cent. will be allowed to take an examination in the subject of such lectures, unless excused from such attendance by the lecturer or Dean.

RULE III.

The standard upon examinations in each subject will hereafter be seventy per cent.; students falling below that mark as an average will be dropped from the rolls. First and second year men falling below that percentage in not exceeding two subjects may have a re-examination in the discretion of the Faculty. Third year men falling below

that percentage in more than one subject will not be granted re-examination, nor will Seniors be re-examined on any subject taken during the second semester.

RULE IV.

No student will be entitled to a degree, or diploma, or to a certificate of attendance, whose average in either group of studies (as fixed by the Bar Examiners), for the entire course, is less than eighty per cent. *The percentage of attendance may, in the discretion of the Faculty, be considered in arriving at this average.*

RULE V.

Class standing and attendance will be mailed to the person registered as the parent or guardian of each student as soon as it is arrived at, at the close of each semester.

RULE VI.

No student who takes the examination for the Bar without special permission from the Dean, while in attendance at the School, will be allowed to continue the work of the School as a candidate for a degree or for graduation during the next semester thereafter, irrespective of whether he fails or succeeds on such examination.

RULE VII.

Students are forbidden to receive or give assistance during examination, and to that end *all* conversation between students is forbidden during the time spent in class-room for examination. Students violating this rule will be required either to take a re-examination, or discontinue their connection with the School.

RULE VIII.

The librarian is in charge of the rooms in the absence of any member of the Faculty and Registrar, and will be held responsible for orderly conduct of students, and must enforce silence in the library during working hours. It is his duty to report any student who refuses to follow his directions, and also any damage or injury to books resulting from careless handling or wilful mutilation. Students so offending will be charged with the value of the books so injured, and will be deprived of the use of the library on continuance of such conduct.

PRIZES

Limited to Three Year Students.

JOSIAH H. BENTON PRIZE.

Hon. Josiah H. Benton of Boston, of the Class of 1866, has founded an annual prize of \$100 to be given to the member of the graduating class who shall reach the highest standing in deportment and the discharge of his general duties.

IRA HARRIS PRIZE.

To the student excelling in Practice, Pleading and Evidence.
Fifty dollars.

AMASA J. PARKER PRIZE.

To the student excelling in the Law of Persons and Property, Domestic Relations, Real Estate and Criminal Law.
Fifty dollars.

AMOS DEAN PRIZE.

To the student excelling in Contracts, Personal Property and Sales, Bailments and Equity.
Fifty dollars.

DEAN'S PRIZE.

J. Newton Fiero, Dean of the Faculty and author of "Special Actions and Special Proceedings," has established a prize consisting of a set of the above works, in four volumes, to be awarded to the student having the highest standing in Torts.

BENDER PRIZE.

Matthew Bender & Company, law book publishers of Albany, offer to the graduate who shall reach the highest mark in the examination on the subject of "Corporations," a set of "The American Electrical Cases," consisting of eight volumes.

WHITE PRIZE.

Frank White, the Lecturer on Corporations, offers as a second prize for class work and excellence on examination upon that topic a copy of White on Corporations.

SPECIAL INFORMATION.

Students contemplating entering the School, or desiring information in respect thereto, should, in order to insure a speedy response, address the Registrar, giving a brief statement of their preparatory education, such as: am a College or High School graduate, or am not; have a Regents' academic diploma, or a Regents' law student's certificate, or not; am beginning the study of law, or have had previous study of law; have filed a clerkship certificate; have filed the Regents' law student's certificate, and when filed, etc.

Students from other States or countries may be admitted upon showing educational qualifications equivalent to those required in this State from applicants for the law student's certificate, if reliable information is furnished that the minimum standard has been fully met.

The date of filing a clerkship, or the entry in the First Year Class, shall be deemed the period for beginning the study of law.

An elective course in law in college or university cannot be counted. The student can only count from date of graduation from a college or university.

Time spent with a correspondence school cannot be counted, the student must have *attended* and studied law either in an office or a law school, or both.

The same period of time cannot be duplicated.

Vacations are not to be counted, except the vacation from June to September, not to exceed three months, in case the student returns to the office for study during that period. Students taking a three years' course need not file a clerkship certificate if a college graduate. If not, he must file a certifi-

cate after graduation in order to complete his time of three years before applying for admission to the Bar. (See Rule III of Court of Appeals.)

No student will be admitted who has not complied with the requirements of the Board of Regents.

Sex is no longer a bar for admission to the School, or to the Bar of New York State.

The price of board in Albany varies according to the accommodations offered, or required, from \$4 to \$7, including room, lodgings, fuel and light. *Students intending to enter the School are particularly requested to inform the Registrar in advance, if possible.* A list of boarding houses is kept by the Registrar for the information of students, and upon application to him at the office in the School building they will be assisted in securing satisfactory accommodations.

For catalogues or further information, address

ALBANY LAW SCHOOL,
239 State Street,
Albany, N. Y.

JOHN C. WATSON,
Registrar.

1914 STATE BOARD OF LAW EXAMINERS

**OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
ROOMS 41 AND 42 BENSEN BUILDING, ALBANY, N. Y.**

The examinations of all persons applying to be admitted to practice as attorneys and counsellors in the Courts of Record of this State are hereby appointed to be held for each Judicial Department of the State, for the year 1914, as follows:

FIRST AND SECOND DEPARTMENTS.

In Borough of Manhattan, New York County, at Grand Central Palace, Lexington avenue, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets.

Tuesday and Wednesday, January 20 and 21, 1914, at 8.45 A. M.

Tuesday and Wednesday, April 21 and 22, 1914, at 8.45 A. M.

Tuesday and Wednesday, June 23 and 24, 1914, at 8.45 A. M.

Tuesday and Wednesday, October 20 and 21, 1914, at 8.45 A. M.

THIRD DEPARTMENT.

In Albany, at the Court House, City Hall.

Tuesday and Wednesday, January 20 and 21, 1914, at 8.45 A. M.

Tuesday and Wednesday, April 21 and 22, 1914, at 8.45 A. M.

Tuesday and Wednesday, June 23 and 24, 1914, at 8.45 A. M.

Tuesday and Wednesday, October 20 and 21, 1914, at 8.45 A. M.

FOURTH DEPARTMENT.

In Rochester, at the Court House.

Tuesday and Wednesday, January 20 and 21, 1914, at 8.45 A. M.

Tuesday and Wednesday, June 23 and 24, 1914, at 8.45 A. M.

In Buffalo, at the City and County Hall.

Tuesday and Wednesday, April 21 and 22, 1914, at 8.45 A. M.

In Syracuse, at the Court House.

Tuesday and Wednesday, October 20 and 21, 1914, at 8.45 A. M.

Examinations for admission to practice as OFFICIAL EXAMINERS OF TITLE will be held on Tuesday, April 21, 1914, and on Tuesday, October 20, 1914, at the same time and place appointed for examinations for admission to the Bar.

Applications must be filed with an examination fee (\$15.00) paid to Secretary fifteen days prior to the examination.

Attention is called to Rule VI of the Rules of the State Board of Law Examiners, as amended to take effect December 1, 1912.

RULE VI.

The Board will divide the subjects of examination into two groups, as follows: Group One, Pleading and Practice and Evidence; Group Two, Substantive Law, viz.: Real Property, Contracts, Partnership, Negotiable Paper, Principal and Agent, Principal and Surety, Insurance, Bailments, Sales, Criminal Law, Torts, Wills and Administration, Equity, Corporations, Domestic Relations, Legal Ethics and the Constitutions of New York State and of the United States. *The examinations will be held on two consecutive days in January, April, June and October in each year. The first day's examination will be in Group One, Pleading, Practice and Evidence, containing 24 questions with a time limit of five hours, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., the second day's examination will be in Group Two, Substantive Law, 36 questions, with a time limit of seven hours, divided into a morning session of three hours from 9 A. M. to 12 M., with 16 questions, and an afternoon session of four hours from 1 P. M. to 5 P. M., with 20 questions. In marking, due consideration will be given to the reasoning of the answers. Each applicant will be required to obtain the requisite standard in both groups and on his entire paper to entitle him to a certificate from the Board. If he obtains the required standard in either group and not on his entire paper he will receive a pass card for the group which he passes and will not be required to be re-examined therein. He will be re-examined in the group in which he failed or on the entire paper if he failed in both groups at any subsequent examination for which he is eligible, four months thereafter, and for which he gives notice as required by these rules.*

WILLIAM P. GOODELLE,

President.

FRANK SULLIVAN SMITH,

FRANKLIN M. DANAHER,

Secretary and Treasurer.

} *State Board ' of
Law Examiners.*

Rules of the Court of Appeals for the Admission of Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law.

AS AMENDED MAY 17, 1911, TO TAKE EFFECT ON JULY 1, 1911.

RULE I.

GENERAL REGULATION AS TO ADMISSION.

No person shall be admitted to practice as an attorney or counsellor in any court of record of the State except upon an order of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court admitting him to the bar and licensing him to practice upon compliance with these rules.

RULE II.

ADMISSION WITHOUT EXAMINATION.

The following classes of persons may in the discretion of the Appellate Division be admitted and licensed without examination:

1. Any person admitted to practice and who has practiced five years as a member of the bar in the highest law court in any other state or territory of the American Union or in the District of Columbia.

2. Any person admitted to practice and who has practiced five years in another country whose jurisprudence is based on the principles of the English common law.

3. Any American citizen domiciled in a foreign country whose jurisprudence is based on the principles of the English common law holding a diploma or degree which would entitle him to practice law in the courts of such foreign country if a citizen thereof.

Any person admitted under this rule must possess the other qualifications required by these rules and must produce a letter of recommendation from one of the judges of the highest law court of such other state or country, or furnish other satisfactory evidence of character and qualifications.

An attorney and counsellor from another state or foreign jurisdiction may in the discretion of any court of record be admitted *pro hac vice* to participate in the trial or argument of any cause in which he may be employed.

RULE III.

ADMISSION ON EXAMINATION.

Three classes of persons may be admitted to the bar upon examination:

1. Persons who are not graduates of a college or university;
2. Persons who are graduates of a college or university; and
3. Persons who have been admitted as attorneys and have practiced three years in another state or country.

In each class the applicant must prove by his own affidavit to the satisfaction of the State Board of Law Examiners that he is a citizen of the United States, twenty-one years of age, stating his age, and an actual and not a constructive resident of the State for not less than six months immediately preceding and that he has not been examined for admission to practice and been refused admission within four months, and that he has studied law in the manner and according to the conditions in these rules prescribed.

Applicants in the first class (*i. e.*, persons who are not graduates of a college or university) must have studied law for a period of four years. Such an applicant may pursue his course of law study wholly by serving a clerkship in the office of a practicing attorney; or partly by serving such clerkship and partly by attending a law school; but every such applicant must serve such clerkship for a period of at least one year continuously either before examination by the State Board of Law Examiners or after such examination and prior to admission to the bar.

Applicants in the second class (*i. e.*, persons who are graduates of a college or university) must have studied law for a period of three years. Such an applicant may pursue his course of law study wholly by serving a clerkship in the office of a practicing attorney; or wholly by attending a law school; or partly by serving such clerkship and partly by attending a law school.

Applicants in the third class (*i. e.*, persons who have been admitted as attorneys and have practiced three years in another state or country) must have studied law for a period of one year within this State and pursue such course of study either by serving a clerkship or by attendance upon a law school as the applicant may elect.

Candidates for admission to the bar under this rule (*i. e.*, upon examination) may be admitted and licensed upon producing and filing with the court the certificate of the State Board of Law Examiners that the applicant has satisfactorily passed the examination prescribed by these rules and has complied with their provisions, and upon producing and filing with the court, in the case of applicants in the first class (*i. e.*, persons who are not graduates of a college or university), evidence that he has served a regular clerkship of one year in this State with an attorney or attorneys in regular practice, either before or after having passed such examination. The applicant must also produce and file evidence that he is a person of good moral character which must be shown by the affidavits of two reputable persons of the town or city in which he resides, one of whom must be a practicing attorney of the Supreme Court. Such affidavits must state that the applicant is, to the knowledge of the affiant, a person of good moral character, and must set forth in detail the facts upon which such

knowledge is based; but such affidavits shall not be conclusive and the court may make further examination and inquiry.

If the applicant be a graduate of a college, or university, he must have pursued the prescribed course of law study after his graduation, and, if he be a person admitted to the bar of another state or country, he must have pursued his prescribed period of law study after having remained as a practicing attorney in such other state or country for the period of three years.

RULE IV.

REGULATIONS CONCERNING PRELIMINARY STUDIES.

All candidates for admission to the bar upon examination, except applicants in the third class mentioned in Rule III (*i. e.*, persons who have been admitted and have practiced three years in another state or country), must have pursued a preliminary course of study evidenced by graduation from a college or university, or by passing a Regents' examination or the equivalent, as hereinafter prescribed:

Applicants who are not graduates of a college, or university, subject to the limitations and requirements hereinafter, in this subdivision, expressed, or members of the bar as above described, before entering upon the clerkship or attendance at a law school herein prescribed shall have passed an examination conducted under the authority and in accordance with the ordinances and rules of the University of the State of New York, in English, three years; mathematics, two years; Latin, two years; science, one year; history, two years; or in their substantial equivalents as defined by the rules of the University, and shall have filed a certificate of such fact, signed by the Commissioner of Education, with the clerk of the Court of Appeals, whose duty it shall be to return to the person named therein a certified copy of the same, showing the date of such filing. The Regents may accept as the equivalent of and substitute for the examination in this rule prescribed, either, first, a certificate, properly authenticated, of having successfully completed a full year's course of study in any college, or university; second, a certificate, properly authenticated, of having satisfactorily completed a four years' course of study in any institution registered by the Regents as maintaining a satisfactory academic standard; or, third, a Regents' diploma.

All graduates of a college or university existing under the government or laws of any foreign country other than those where English is the language of the people, and all applicants who apply for law students' certificates upon equivalents or substitutes, as above provided, all or any part of which are earned or issued in said foreign countries, shall pass the Regents' examination in second year English. The Regents' certificate above prescribed shall be deemed to take effect as of the date of the completion of the Regents' examination as the same shall appear upon said certificate.

RULE V.

REGULATIONS CONCERNING STUDY AT LAW SCHOOLS.

The provisions of these rules for study at a law school must be fulfilled by good and regular attendance and successfully completing the prescribed course of instruction at an incorporated law school, or a law school connected with an incorporated college or university, having a law department organized with competent instructors and professors, in which instruction as hereinafter provided is regularly given.

Good and regular attendance upon and the successful completion of the prescribed course of instruction at a law school, the school year of which shall consist of not less than thirty-two school weeks, exclusive of vacations, in which not less than ten hours of attendance upon law lectures or recitations of such prescribed course, to be given or conducted by regular members of the faculty, are required in each week, shall be deemed a year's attendance under this rule.

The same period of time shall not be duplicated for different purposes; except that a student attending a law school, as herein provided, and who, during the vacations of such school, not exceeding three months in any one year, shall pursue his studies in the office of a practicing attorney, shall be allowed to count the time so occupied during such vacation or vacations as part of the clerkship in a law office specified in these rules.

RULE VI.

REGULATIONS CONCERNING CLERKSHIP.

The provisions of these rules for studying law by the service of a regular clerkship must be fulfilled by serving such clerkship in the office of a practicing attorney of the Supreme Court in this State, after the candidate has attained the age of eighteen years.

It shall be the duty of attorneys, with whom a clerkship shall be commenced, to file a certificate of the same in the office of the clerk of the Court of Appeals, which certificate shall, in each case, state the date of the beginning of the period of clerkship, and such period shall be deemed to commence at the time of such filing and shall be computed by the calendar year.

In computing the period of clerkship a vacation actually taken, not exceeding two months in each year, shall be allowed as a part of such year.

RULE VII.

PROOF TO ENTITLE CANDIDATE TO EXAMINATION.

The State Board of Law Examiners, before admitting an applicant to an examination, shall require proof that the preliminary conditions prescribed by these rules have been fulfilled; which proof shall be made as follows, viz.:

First. That the applicant is a college graduate, by the production of his diploma, or certificate of graduation, under the seal of the college.

Second. That he has been admitted to the bar of another state or country, by the production of his license, or certificate, executed by the proper authorities.

Third. In all cases where the service of a clerkship is required, that he has served a regular clerkship in the office of a practicing attorney of the Supreme Court in this State, after the age of eighteen years, by producing and filing with the Board a certified copy of the attorney's certificate, as filed in the office of the clerk of the Court of Appeals, and producing and filing an affidavit of the attorney or attorneys with whom such clerkship was served, showing the actual service of such a clerkship, the continuance and end thereof, and that not more than two months' vacation was taken in any one year. Both of said affidavits must be to the effect that during the entire period of such clerkship, except during the stated vacation time, the applicant was actually employed by said attorney as a regular law clerk and student in his law office, and under his direction and advice, engaged in the practical work of the office during the usual business hours of the day.

Fourth. The time of study allowed in a law school must be proved by the certificate of the teacher or president of the faculty, under whose instructions the person has studied, under the seal of the school, if such there be, in addition to the affidavit of the applicant, which must, also, state the age at which the applicant began his attendance at such law school. Such certificate and affidavit must, also, show that the law school prescribes the course of instruction contemplated by these rules, and each shall also contain the statement that said applicant took the prescribed course of instruction required at said school for the degree of Bachelor of Laws while in attendance thereat, and *bona fide* took and successfully passed all examinations in all the subjects required for said degree during such period of attendance, in each case specifying the subjects in which said applicant took and passed his examinations as aforesaid, which proof must be satisfactory to the Board of Examiners.

Fifth. That the applicant has passed the Regents' examination, or its equivalent, must be proved by the production of a certified copy of the Regents' certificate filed in the office of the clerk of the Court of Appeals, as hereinbefore provided.

Sixth. When it satisfactorily appears that any diploma, affidavit, or certificate, required to be produced has been lost, or destroyed, without the fault of the applicant, or has been unjustly refused or withheld, or by the death or absence of the person or officer who should have

made it, cannot be obtained, the Board of Law Examiners may accept such other proof of the requisite facts as they shall deem sufficient.

Seventh. A law student whose clerkship, or attendance at a law school, has already begun, as shown by the records of the Court of Appeals, or of any incorporated law school, or law school established in connection with any college or university, may, at his option, file or produce, instead of the proofs required by these rules, those required by the Rules of the Court of Appeals in force June 1, 1908.

RULE VIII.

REGULATIONS CONCERNING EXAMINATION.

The examination held by such State Board of Examiners may be conducted by oral or written questions and answers, or partly oral and partly written, but shall be as nearly uniform in the knowledge and capacity which they shall require, as is reasonably possible. Every applicant shall be given and required to pass a satisfactory examination in the canons of ethics adopted by the American Bar Association and by the New York State Bar Association. An applicant who has failed to pass one examination cannot again be examined, until at least four months after such failure.

The State Board of Law Examiners shall be paid as compensation, each, the sum of two thousand dollars per year, and, in addition, such further sum as the court may direct, and an annual sum not exceeding two thousand dollars per year shall be allowed for necessary disbursements of the Board. Every applicant for examination shall pay to the examiners a fee of fifteen dollars, which shall be applied upon the compensation and allowance above provided, and any surplus thereafter remaining shall be held by the treasurer of the State Board of Law Examiners and deposited in some bank, in good standing, in the city of Albany, to his credit and subject to his draft as such treasurer, when approved by the Chief Judge.

RULE IX.

RELIEF FROM EXCUSABLE MISTAKES.

When the filing of a certificate, as required by these rules, has been omitted by excusable mistake, or without fault, the court may order such filing as of the proper date.

RULE X.

ADDITIONAL RULES BY THE APPELLATE DIVISION.

The Justices of the Appellate Division in each department may adopt for their several and respective departments such additional special rules for ascertaining the moral and general fitness of applicants as to such Justices may seem proper.

These rules shall take effect on July 1, 1911.

Rules of the New York State Board of Law Examiners.

AS AMENDED, TO TAKE EFFECT ON JULY 1, 1911.

RULE I.

Each applicant for examination must file with the Secretary of the Board, at least fifteen days before the day appointed for holding the examination at which he intends to apply, the preliminary proofs required by the "Rules of the Court of Appeals for the admission of attorneys and counsellors-at-law," from which it must appear affirmatively and specifically that all the preliminary conditions prescribed by said rules have been fulfilled, and also proof of the residence of the applicant for six months prior to the date of the said examination, giving place, with street and number, if any, which must be made by his own affidavit. Said affidavit must also state that such residence is actual and not constructive. The Board in its discretion may order additional proofs of residence to be filed, and may require an applicant to appear in person before it or some member thereof, and be examined concerning his qualifications to be admitted to the examinations. The examination fee of \$15 must be paid to the Treasurer at the time the application for examination is filed.

To entitle an applicant to a re-examination, he must notify the Secretary by mail of his desire therefor, at least fifteen days before the examination at which he intends to appear, and file with him, at the same time, his own affidavit stating that he is and has been for the six months prior to such examination an actual and not constructive resident of this State, giving the place of such residence, and street and number, if any.

RULE II.

Each applicant must be a citizen of the State, of full age; he may be examined in any Department, whether a resident thereof or not, but the fact of his having passed the examination will be certified to the Appellate Division of the Judicial Department in which he has resided for the six months prior to his examination. He must, however, entitle his papers in the Department in which he resides.

Note.—An Applicant must appear for examination in the Department in which he entitles his papers, unless permission of the Board otherwise be granted at least fifteen days before the day appointed for holding the examination.

RULE III.

In applying the provisions of Rules III and VII of the Rules of the Court of Appeals, "For the admission of attorneys and counsellors-at-

law," the Board will require proof that the college or university of which an applicant claims to be a graduate, maintains a satisfactory standard in respect to the course of studies completed by him. In case the college or university is registered with the Board of Regents of the State of New York as maintaining such standard, the applicant must submit to the Board, with his diploma or certificate of graduation, the certificate of the said Board of Regents to that effect, which will be accepted by this Board as *prima facie* evidence of the fact. Such certificate need not be filed in cases where the Board of Regents, by a general certificate, has certified to this Board that the said college or university maintains a satisfactory college standard leading to the degree with which the applicant graduated. In all other cases the applicant must submit with his diploma or certificate of graduation satisfactory proof of the course of study completed by him and of the character of the college or university of which he claims to be a graduate.

RULE IV.

The papers filed by each applicant must be attached together, and there must be endorsed upon them the name of the applicant. The papers must be entitled, "In the matter of the application of —— for admission to the Bar." Each applicant must state the beginning and the end of each term spent in a law school, his age when he began his attendance upon the law school, as well as the beginning and the end of each vacation that he has had.

RULE V.

An applicant who has been admitted to the bar as an attorney in another state or country, and who has remained therein as a practicing attorney for the period of three years, may prove the latter fact by his own affidavit, and must present also a certificate from a judge of the court in which he was admitted, or from a county judge in said State, certifying that the applicant had remained in said State or country as a practicing attorney for said period of three years, after he had been admitted as an attorney therein. The signature of the judge must be certified to by the clerk of the court or by the county clerk under the seal of the court.

RULE VI.

The Board will divide the subjects of examination into two groups, as follows: Group One, Pleading and Practice and Evidence; Group Two, Substantive Law, viz.: Real Property, Contracts, Partnership, Negotiable Paper, Principal and Agent, Principal and Surety, Insurance, Bailments, Sales, Criminal Law, Torts, Wills and Administration, Equity, Corporations, Domestic Relations, Legal Ethics and the

Constitutions of New York and of the United States. *The examinations will be held on two consecutive days in January, April, June and October in each year. The first day's examination will be in Group One, Pleading, Practice and Evidence, containing 24 questions with a time limit of five hours, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., the second day's examination will be in Group Two, Substantive Law, 36 questions, with a time limit of seven hours, divided into a morning session of three hours from 9 A. M. to 12 M., with 16 questions, and an afternoon session of four hours from 1 P. M. to 5 P. M., with 20 questions. In marking, due consideration will be given to the reasoning of the answers.* Each applicant will be required to obtain the requisite standard in both groups and on his entire paper to entitle him to a certificate from the Board. If he obtains the required standard in either group and not on his entire paper he will receive a pass card for the group which he passes and will not be required to be re-examined therein. He will be re-examined in the group in which he failed or on the entire paper if he failed in both groups at any subsequent examination for which he is eligible, four months thereafter, and for which he gives notice as required by these rules.

Note.—Applicants should file their papers at the earliest possible moment; amendable defects may be discovered, which can be corrected if attended to promptly.

General Rules of Practice.

RULE I.

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION AS ATTORNEYS.*

Within ten days after the first day of January in each year, the Appellate Division in each Department shall appoint a Committee on Character and Fitness of not less than three for the Department, or may appoint a committee for each Judicial District within the Department, to whom shall be referred all applications for admission to practice as attorney and counsellor-at-law, such committee to continue in office until their successors are appointed. To the respective committees shall be referred all applications for admission to practice, either upon the certificate of the State Board of Law Examiners, or upon motion under Rule II of the Rules of the Court of Appeals for the admission of attorneys and counsellors-at-law. The committee shall require the attendance before it, or a member thereof, of each

*This rule modified by the Rules of the Court of Appeals, as amended, to take effect July 1, 1911. *Vide* Laws 1912, ch. 253.

applicant, with the affidavit of at least two practicing attorneys† acquainted with such applicant, residing in the Judicial District in which the applicant resides, that he is of such character and general fitness as justifies admission to practice, and the affidavit must set forth in detail the facts upon which the affiant's knowledge of the applicant is based, and it shall be the duty of the committee to examine each applicant, and the committee must be satisfied from such examination, and other evidence that the applicant shall produce, that the applicant has such qualifications as to character and general fitness as in the opinion of the committee justify his admission to practice, and no person shall be admitted to practice except upon the production of a certificate from the committee to that effect, unless the court otherwise orders.

No applicant shall be entitled to receive such a certificate who is not able to speak and to write the English language intelligently, nor until he affirmatively establishes to the satisfaction of the committee that he possesses such a character as justifies his admission to the Bar and qualifies him to perform the duties of an attorney and counsellor-at-law.

An applicant for admission to practice as an attorney and counsellor-at-law on motion, under the provisions of Rule II of the Rules of the Court of Appeals for the admission of attorneys and counsellors-at-law, must present to the court proof that he has been admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor-at-law in the highest court of law in another state, or in a country whose jurisprudence is based upon the principles of the common law of England; a certificate, executed by the proper authorities, that he has been duly admitted to practice in such State or country; that he has actually remained in said State or country, and practiced in such court as an attorney and counsellor-at-law for at least three years; a certificate from a judge of such court that he has been duly admitted to practice and has actually continuously practiced as an attorney and counsellor-at-law for a period of at least three years after he has been admitted, specifying the name of the place or places in which he had so practiced and that he has a good character as such attorney. Such certificate must be duly certified by the clerk of the court of which the judge is a member, and the seal of the court must be attached thereto. He must also prove that he is a citizen of the United States and has been an actual resident of the State of New York, or of an adjoining State, for at least six months prior to the making of the application, giving the place of his residence by street and number, if such there be, and the length of time he has been such resident. He shall also submit the affidavits

†*Vide* Rules of Court of Appeals, Rule II, subd. 3.

of two persons who are residents of the Judicial District in which he resides, one of whom must be an attorney and counsellor-at-law, that he is of such character and general fitness as justifies admission to practice, and the affidavit must set forth in detail the facts upon which the affiant's knowledge of the applicant is based. In all cases the applicant must appear in person before the court on the motion for his admission, and also before the committee on character and fitness for the District in which the application is made. When the applicant resides in an adjoining State, and a motion is made to admit him to practice in this State without actual residence herein, in addition to the foregoing facts, the applicant must prove to the satisfaction of the court that he has opened and maintains an office in this State for the transaction of law business therein.

In all cases the applicant for admission must file with the clerk of the Appellate Division of the proper Department, the papers required for his admission as hereinbefore specified prior to or at the time of the motion for admission to practice.

GRADUATES 1913

Owing to the change in the curriculum from a two to a three-year course of study, the Graduating Class of 1913 consisted only of those whose period of study had extended over more than two years, or who were not candidates for a degree by reason of not having been in attendance for the full three years.

Students who received the degree of Master of Laws:

WILLIAM W. CAMPBELL

HENRY J. MATHER

Students who received the degree of LL. B.:

AARON STANLEY BLISS

PETER D. DUSINBERRE

HAROLD J. BOYNE

JOSEPH B. MULHOLLAND

CHARLES G. COFFIN

DAISY L. SNOOK

GEORGE C. DONAHUE

CLARENCE E. WILLIAMS

Students who received a Diploma:

HAROLD E. BLODGETT

T. ARTHUR HENDRICKS

TRISTRAM A. COFFIN

HAMLET A. SMYTH

Students who attended one scholastic year, receiving Certificate of Attendance:

CHARLES J. CORBALLY

ARTHUR W. HANDLEY

EDWARD C. MCGINITY

ALBANY LAW SCHOOL

CLASS 1914

1913-1914

ARONOWITZ, SAMUEL E., <i>A. B. (Dartmouth)</i>	Albany
AXLEROAD, BENJAMIN	Albany
BAIGES, PEDRO	Anasco, P. R.
BROWN, PAUL E.....	Unadilla
BUTLER, G. LE ROY.....	Corinth
CAPLAN, SAMUEL (<i>State Normal</i>).....	Albany
CASEY, HORACE B.....	Delmar
COLLINS, WALTER L.....	Bath
DELANEY, JOHN T.....	Albany
GOODSTEIN, ESTHER H.....	Albany
GROVES, ROBERT G.....	Kingston
HICKS, LESLIE E. (<i>Syracuse University</i>).....	Mechanicville
JERAM, FREDERICK L.....	Newtonville
*KAVANAGH, BERTRAM P.....	Troy
KEARNEY, BERNARD W.....	Gloversville
KELLY, JAMES E.....	Troy
LEVY, RALPH R.....	Malone
LULL, THEO. B. (<i>Colgate</i>).....	Admeston
MCGRAW, JOSEPH A.....	Albany
MCMAHON, CARL L.....	Schuylerville
MAHONEY, LEO D.....	Rochester
MOY, JOHN J.....	Hudson
MURPHY, CATHERINE S.....	Hudson
MURRAY, CHARLES F. (<i>Union</i>).....	Albany
*MYERS, DANIEL H., <i>A. B. (Yale)</i>	Albany
NOONAN, JAMES A.....	Lockport
O'CONNELL, EDWARD J., <i>A. B. (Union)</i>	Albany
O'CONNELL, JOSEPH P.....	Binghamton
OGONOWSKI, THADDEUS S.....	Schenectady
PALMER, DEAN (<i>Syracuse</i>).....	Syracuse
RANNEY, CHARLES J., <i>A. B. (Holy Cross)</i>	Troy
RICE, C. BURTON.....	Waterford
RUBENSTEIN, JACOB	Rochester
SCHIMPF, ALFRED I.....	Albany
SCHNITZER, S. LOUIS	Albany
SHARP, FRANK S.....	Delmar
SMITH, W. D., <i>A. B. (Harvard)</i>	Pulaski

STARBUCK, KATHRYN H., <i>A. B. (Vassar)</i>	Saratoga Spa
TAAFFE, JAMES TRACY.....	Albany
VERA, EUGENIO	San German, P. R.
VERNON, MELVIN G.....	Florida
WAIT, WALTER	Corinth
WALDO, ANTONIO G.....	Canastota
WEBB, FRED L.....	Salem
YOUNG, W. CHASE.....	Hudson Falls

ALBANY LAW SCHOOL

CLASS 1915

1913-1914

ALLEN, E. LEE.....	Richfield Springs
BLISS, FRANCIS WALTER, <i>A. B. (Cornell)</i>	Middleburgh
BEGLEY, LEO W.....	Schenectady
BENSON, J. H. M. (<i>State Normal</i>).....	Troy
BRENNAN, STEPHEN W.....	Clinton
BURNES, FRANCIS E.....	Catskill
CLICKNER, LUCIEN E.....	Troy
COOPER, SIDNEY B. (<i>Syracuse</i>).....	Watertown
COYLE, JOSEPH P.....	Wellsville
CUNNING, AMBROSE V.....	Troy
DAWSON, HUGH P. R.....	Schenevus
DEANE, HENRY H., JR., <i>A. B. (University Vermont)</i>	Watertown
DEKAY, WILLIAM H., JR.....	Hurleyville
DELELLIS, FRANCESCO (<i>University Pittsburgh</i>).....	Campobasso, Italy
DOWNING, ARTHUR C.....	Mechanicville
ELLIS, IRMA D.....	Albany
FALES, WARREN S.....	Troy
FELLOWS, EDWIN C.....	Newport
FOSTER, HOLLAND R.....	Owego
FREEDMAN, MAURICE	Albany
GOODRICH, W. EARL.....	Lansingburgh
GOULD, JAMES H. (<i>Union</i>).....	Scotia
GUINNANE, PATRICK S.....	Jamestown
*HEATH, LESTER J.....	Glens Falls
HUNT, LEWIS T., <i>Ph. B. (Union)</i>	Albany
HURLEY, CHARLES T.....	Seneca Falls

KNAPP, JOHN M.....	Hurleyville
LANDON, JUDSON S., <i>A. B. (Yale)</i>	Schenectady
LOPEZ, ACOSTA E.....	San German, P. R.
LEAMON, ALEXANDER H., <i>B. S. (Union)</i>	Schenectady
MCDEVITT, JOHN J.....	Quincy, Mass.
MACLEAN, DONALD CAMERON (<i>Cornell</i>).....	Cohoes
MANN, ALLAN B., <i>Ph. B. (Union)</i>	Schenectady
MANN, ARTHUR D., <i>Ph. B. (Union)</i>	Schenectady
MEALEY, CARROLL E.....	Valatie
MEEHAN, WILLIAM J.....	Troy
*O'KANE, JAMES E.....	Rochester
PETERS, ROY WEBBER, <i>B. S. (Union)</i>	Schenectady
PONTON, ANTONIO	Comerio, P. R.
PROPER, BYRON H.....	Jefferson
PURCELL, TOBIAS EDWIN.....	Corning
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"The object of the Association is to promote the welfare and interest of the Albany Law School and to preserve and encourage friendship among the graduates."

"All persons who have graduated from, or been in attendance for at least one-half of the period required for Graduation at the time of his attendance shall be entitled to membership."

"Application for membership in the Association shall be made to the Secretary thereof at least three days before each annual meeting."

"The annual meeting shall be held in the City of Albany, on the last commencement day of the school in each year. Secretary to give timely notice thereof."

"The annual dues shall be one dollar, payable to the Treasurer before the first day of June in each year."

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At the meeting in 1904, Dean J. Newton Fiero presented for the consideration of the Alumni Association the following resolution, passed at a meeting of the Board of Trustees:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed, of which committee the President shall be a member, to present plans for a school building, to inquire into and report upon the method to be adopted in procuring the necessary funds for its erection, and to present the matter to the Alumni and friends of the Law Department of the University for their consideration and advice."

By resolution of the Alumni Association, David J. Brewer, Thomas H. Hubbard, Wheeler H. Peckham (now deceased), Alton B. Parker, Amasa J. Parker and Irving G. Vann were appointed as above stated. By subsequent resolution each year the retiring President becomes a member of this committee.

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All fees are payable in advance and are as follows: Matriculation, \$5, payable each year; Lecture course, \$100; (for laboratory fees, see catalogue) Graduation fee, \$25.

The regular Fall Session commences Tuesday, September 22, 1914, and closes May 25, 1915.

COMMENCEMENT occurs May 25, 1915. The annual meeting of the Alumni Association is held on that day.

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SESSION OF 1914-1915

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UNION UNIVERSITY

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The Dudley Observatory was incorporated by the Legislature in March, 1852, for the promotion of astronomical research. It was well equipped with instruments, among which is notable the Olcott Meridian Circle. The observatory is supported by endowment.

In 1874, it became, by act of the Legislature, a department of Union University. Since then an entire reorganization of the department has taken place, and all of the buildings and scientific apparatus belonging to the observatory have undergone improvements.

The Observatory is located on Lake avenue, southwest of Washington Park.

Visitors are admitted only on Tuesday evenings, from eight o'clock to ten, and on passes obtained from the members of the Board of Trustees

Instruction is sometimes given to special students.

For further information, address

BENJAMIN BOSS,
Director of the Dudley Observatory,
ALBANY, N. Y.



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